

# The Country Gentleman.

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WHOLE No. 42.

## Good and Bad Roads.

GOVERNOR CLINTON estimated, soon after the completion of the Erie Canal, that western New-York had been enriched by that great work to an amount of one hundred millions of dollars. What the entire benefit may be up to the present time, it is difficult to say, when the increased value of farms, and of the cities it has created, are all taken into account. We mention this as a single example of the influence which facilities for carriage to market actually exert on the value of every man's real estate. Yet the canal-boat conveys the single farmer's products to market only a few times during the whole twelve months; while the common highway is used by him during almost every day in the year. Speculators who own lands, deem it of high importance to secure a railway in the neighborhood; but they seem to forget that excellent roads exert an equal or greater influence on the value of their property. We have known single hundred-acre farms increased in price more than one thousand dollars each in a single year, by the construction of a first-rate road through them, where the public way was before a collection of ruts and puddles; and every one may observe the difference in the market price of land on a well-kept road and on a poor and impassable one, in the same immediate neighborhood.

Why is it then, that the great mass of our farming population bestow so little thought on the construction of their roads,—except it be, perhaps, to contrive to work out their highway taxes with as little labor as possible? The answer must be, that it results from an entire blindness to their own interests—a total want of thought in the right direction—for a tithe of the skill and labor that they bestow on a crop of potatoes, would often accomplish a more valuable result in securing good roads.

One great loss arises from sacrificing the whole public interest to the interest of a single land-owner. In other words, the road is made crooked, or made to pass over a hill, that it may not spoil the shape of some particular corn-field or calf-pasture. We have known a greatly traveled road to be changed from a short diagonal through a certain politician's field, to a circuitous route through mud and around stumps in order to leave the field entire—and the public were compelled during every hour of the day, and for 365 days in each year, and so far as they know, through all coming time, to travel a needless distance, in order that Squire Bumpkin might arrange his pig-lot to better advantage.

In another case, one of the main avenues to a populous village is made to ascend a hill and then pass down again, in doing which it makes a huge right-angle and traverses a distance of half a mile more than would have been required on a level, obliquely through a valley. A little calculation has shown that the yearly cost in time, and in wear and tear of horses and carriages, would more than pay the interest on the whole farm thus saved from a few triangular fields.

There are numerous instances in all parts of the country, where the same one-sided interest has sent the never-ceasing throng of travel and of loaded teams up over a fatiguing hill, in order that the road might lie on "the line of lots;" and where a slight flexure of a few rods to the right or left, frequently without any in-

crease in distance, would save a perpetually increasing amount of hard scuffle, and jerk, and overstrained muscle. Not three miles from the residence of the writer, is just such a hill, over which an important road passes from a large village to a near and thronged railway-station—and over this hill these villages will have to climb incessantly, until farmer Somebody at the foot of the hill is willing to have eleven yards of his corn-field encroached upon to make a level road. Within ten miles of this spot, there are more than ten similar illustrations of folly. Yet the community in which these absurdities exist are reputed unusually intelligent on general subjects—we believe they have only followed the common fashion of utter thoughtlessness and of full-developed stupidity, which seems to prevail pretty extensively all over the country on the subject of road-making. We should not have dwelt so long on this subject had not the evil been one of really serious magnitude.

Another very common evil in road-making, is the use of bad materials. Nothing is more common than to scrape a fine, rich, mucky top-soil, into a high ridge called a "turnpike," and on which wagons are expected to travel. The material thus scraped into a deep and mellow bed, would be very fine for the growth of corn, potatoes, or white turneps, but it makes the most intolerable roads. When the rains soften it, the wheels cut into it to a depth of one or two feet, according to circumstances; and if the horses are able to get thro' it safely with an empty wagon at the rate of one mile an hour, it is not unfrequently quite as much as they can easily perform.

Sometimes an improvement is made by scraping over the top of this soft bed a layer of the harder sub-soil from the bottom of the ditches. This does much better, until heavy wheels cut through, when the whole process of traveling becomes similar to that of passing through a deep snow, with a crust just insufficient to bear.

Infinitely better than all these ingenious contrivances for creating mud, is to scrape off at once the whole of the soft top-soil, and cart it on the adjacent fields, or into the farmer's barnyard for the manufacture of compost, leaving the firm, sub-soil foundation, for the carriage track. Ditches may then be cut on each side, with the road rising towards the centre. As a proof of the advantages of this method, we may cite a case we once witnessed, where the surface-muck across a rich river-flat, had been heaped up into a "turnpike," leaving the bottom of the broad ditch at the side, a denuded sub-soil. When the rainy season came, the high ridge of muck was nearly impassable, and every teamster carefully sought the bottom of the ditch, where he found a hard bottom and comparatively good road.

Where the sub-soil is not of such a character as to form hard roads, it frequently happens that harder materials may be had within a reasonable distance. Where rounded stones are abundant, the plan of Telford may be adopted. The stones being usually somewhat oblong in shape, are placed on end, with the smaller points upwards. The intervals are then filled with broken stone or with gravel, and then the whole surface with three or four inches of gravel, the weight of the wheels driving it firmly between the stones, and forming a hard and solid bed. The larger stones are

placed at the centre of the road and the smaller at the sides, so as to give the track a convex form. Such a road as this, with moderate repairs, will last for ages.

In many parts of the country, the road-makers would be unwilling to incur the expense of such an one as this, however excellent it may be; and where the ordinary material would remain in good condition, if it could be only kept free from surplus water. Hence the various attempts at side-ditching, turnpiking, &c. A greatly superior, and quite as cheap a road is made by placing a large *tile-drain* lengthwise with the road, and directly under the wagon track; or if the soil does not drain readily, or the road is much traveled, *two* such drains. They may be filled with small stone till within a few inches of the top, especially if the soil is clayey or retentive. *Such a road as this can scarcely ever become muddy*, and in perhaps the majority of instances is the best and cheapest way to secure comfortable traveling, superadded, of course, where practicable, to the other modes we have recommended.

The form of the ridge should be such, that the water which falls upon the surface may run off each way from the centre by a gradual slope to the ditch. This slope should not exceed one foot in twenty. The form, as usually made, is very defective, being quite steep near the ditches and almost level towards the centre. The steepness near the ditches, where the road is best drained, exposes carriages to the danger of upsetting, or to the strain and friction of side-pressure. They are consequently compelled to take the centre, where the water cannot escape, and where it becomes thoroughly worked up into mortar by the passing wheels. The centre cone of a well formed ridge has a tendency to work down flat—a tendency which must be corrected whenever repairs are made. On a steep hill-side, the whole slope should be towards the bank, where a ditch should be formed.

All these requisites, it is true, cost thought and labor; but one of the very best things for the country at large, would be the expenditure of four times the present amount of labor, and four hundred times the present amount of thought; an expenditure which would return a heavier profit on the outlay, than the present meagre and paltry amount. For, throwing aside the countless conveniences merely, that are afforded by good and easy traveling, and the saving of time, team, harness, and wagons; throwing all these out of the estimate, the difference in the value of real estate in a single township, between the best and the worst public roads, would often amount to a *quarter of a million of dollars*. For who would not rather give fifty dollars an acre where the roads were all fine, than forty, where sloughs were only connected by ruts, and ruts by puddles, the one a thriving, the other a slipshod population? Now, a township of six miles square would be twenty-three thousand acres; ten dollars of increased value on each of these would be two hundred and thirty thousand\*—a sum that would pay for a large amount of road-making, and the thought of which ought to stimulate every mortar-bed builder to a wiser consideration of the subject, and in every sense of the word to "*mend his ways*."

\* Amounting, in a State like New-York, to some two hundred millions.



### "Visit to Mount Fordham."

In our notice of a "visit to Mount Fordham," published in the Country Gentleman of Sept. 15, we were unfortunate in an allusion to the South Down Ram, which Mr. MORRIS had just received from Mr. Webb of England. We said:

"There are about forty beautiful Southdown sheep, the whole being obtained or bred from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb, of which about twenty are imported, and the residue raised from them. A Southdown ram of extraordinary excellence and superlative beauty, was obtained there the present season, before the annual letting, and was selected as the best one in the flock."

Had we, instead of saying that it was "the best one in the flock," said that it was the one which Mr. MORRIS selected as his choice of the flock, the right idea would have been conveyed.

This correction is important only in its bearings upon the merits of the two rams purchased of Mr. Webb by Mr. MORRIS of Westchester, and Mr. THORNE of Dutchess, as heretofore noticed in this journal. To set the matter right, it is proper to state that in the autumn of 1852, Mr. MORRIS visited Mr. Webb, and in company with Mr. W.'s son examined the flock, which embraced the yearlings which received the prizes at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1852. Young Mr. Webb asked Mr. M. to select the prize animals. After a careful examination, he selected the one he considered the best, but one which did not receive any prize. For this ram, called by Mr. Webb, "Young York," Mr. MORRIS offered any price that Mr. W. might fix upon; but he would not consent to part with it until after he had used him one season. Thus the matter rested until the present season, when Mr. THORNE applied to Mr. Webb, and secured the ram No. 112, in Mr. W.'s catalogue, and which was the one that received the first prize as a yearling at the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition in 1852, and which was, in the opinion of the English judges, the best one in the flock. In the meantime Mr. MORRIS effected the purchase of "Young York," the one he had selected in the autumn of 1852. Thus it will be seen that each gentleman secured the sheep he most desired, and with which, we venture to presume, both are abundantly satisfied.

### Field Beets.

A notice of the mode of raising field beets and of using their leaves for soiling cattle in summer and autumn, as adopted by U. E. Dodge & Co., of Dunkirk, has appeared in some of the papers lately. The outer or first leaves of the root, it is stated, soon begin to decay and drop, and are of no further use to the growing root. These outer leaves are therefore stripped off as soon as they are fully developed—and of which a man will collect a bushel in five minutes—and given to cows, constituting for them an excellent succulent food. The practice is continued for two or three months, with no detriment to the crop of roots. It is added, that the food of six cows for three months may be thus obtained from the leaves of an acre of beets. This seems like an extravagant estimate, and we give it for what it is worth—it may furnish suggestions for future experiments.

In commenting on the statement, and in allusion to the alleged value of the beet leaves as food for milch cows, the *American Agriculturist* says that according to his experience they have invariably produced scouring in the animals fed upon them, whether fed to cattle, sheep or swine; and that salting, or mixing with other food, did not prevent this result. The same paper adds, that the roots have been found to keep best in heaps of about 100 bushels each, well ventilated with several holes at the top, as they are apt to grow in mild weather in winter if kept too close and warm.

THE LECTURE ON FLAX, delivered by Prof. WILSON, of England, at the late State Fair at Saratoga, has been published by C. M. SAXTON, New-York—price 25 cents.

### Mechanics vs. Farmers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It needs but little discernment and research, to arrive at the fact that the farming community, as a body, are far behind the mechanical profession in making those advances in the calling to which they are attached, which its importance absolutely requires. The mechanic studies to become acquainted with improvements of the day, and the nature of his business; hence he husbands his time to the best advantage; he compares and analyzes ideas with those of his profession. Two dollars a year for a well conducted journal, treating on the arts and sciences, he considers as as necessary to his business, as clothing or food is to the body; and in addition he must have a library of choice reading, its well drawn plates delineating the improvements made from time to time. Thus his leisure hours become his study hours, diversifying his time and storing his mind with useful and entertaining knowledge.

Now it is not to be wondered at, under such circumstances, that the farmer looks upon the mechanic as enjoying life in a preferable degree to himself. When the farmer looks into the workshop, he sees all regularity; all goes on with the precision of clockwork; he sees theory based on practice, and knowledge on experience, growing out of experimental tests which give facts as the result. While the farmer sees this, he looks with distrust on his own pursuit, and as his eyes wander over his farm, he sees that same old hedge occupying that same prominent position it did when he inherited it from his father, years and years before. His fields are covered with stones and rocks, bearing abundant marks of the plow and drag, showing to a great degree his inexhaustible patience in suffering them stubbornly to remain as nuisances, when they might be made useful in protecting his crops, and save one half the wear and tear in cultivation. Slough holes look as unseemly and unpromising as they did when he was a boy. Cold and springy places fling up their growth of moss and wildness, when only a little trouble in under draining would not only remove those disagreeable witnesses of sloth and negligence, but render them the most productive parts of the field. His crops resemble those seen in Pharaoh's dream, "withered, thin, and blasted with the east wind." Well says the farmer, as each year gives up its scanty return, what shall I do? I delve and work hard, early and late; I economise close; I neither spend time in running about the country, nor my money for worthless agricultural papers teeming with visionary speculations. But the truth says he, may as well come out first as last; farming is hard business. Poor fellow! And yet how many are to be found of the same kind; living monuments, brooding over their own ignorance; exhibiting abundant proofs of the narrow contracted sphere in which they move. And yet evidences of this kind are neither few nor far between. The fact is, the farming community of this country bear a pitiable front. Our farmers are in general well read, and well informed on other subjects than those connected with their own interests, and their own pursuits. The theory and practice of politics is well read and understood; the relative position of nations one with another are strictly canvassed. But in farming pursuits, darkness rests like an incubus on a great part of the farming community, rendering them almost entirely ignorant of the true principles of those agencies that might be brought to bear in renovating land, and maturing crops. The fact is, the mind of the farmer wants to be as elastic and expansive as the mind of the professional man. We lack in reading; we rank below our calling; we ought to elevate the theory and practice of farming, and make it a scientific study. No farmer should shrink back at the expense of taking an agricultural paper; he should have a well stored choice farming library; he should make himself familiar with geology and chemistry. Treat and study farming as a science, and you will at once see farmers' boys studying to elevate their standard of character, and assume

that position that the importance of their calling requires. B. T. East Glenville, Sept. 12, 1853.

### Requisites for a Good Farm.

The committee appointed by the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, to award the premiums on Farms, made a most valuable report at the late exhibition of the Society. They state that in viewing the farms entered for premiums, they endeavored to keep in view as standard requisites and evidences of good farming, the following points:

1. A good soil, well tilled, and kept free of various weeds, both on the fields and in the roads.
2. Lots well fenced, and suitable in number to the size of the farm.
3. Substantial and convenient barns and stables of sufficient dimensions to contain the produce of the farm, and to comfortably house the cattle kept on it.
4. A judiciously arranged dwelling, in neat condition, with a well and filtering cistern.
5. Convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm; among which may be enumerated a wood-house, a wagon and tool-house, a workshop, a granary and corn-house, a convenient piggery, an ice-house, ash and smoke-house, all secured against decay by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted or white-washed.
6. Convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent wastage of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blasts of winter, and provided with water for the cattle.
7. Door-yards laid with grass, and rose and flower-beds, and shaded by ornamental trees, indicating to the passer-by the dwelling of taste, health and comfort.
8. A kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing every species of vegetable that can be raised in our climate, with strawberry and asparagus beds.
9. A fruit garden or orchard, where choice apples, cherries and plums are carefully cultivated, and where can be found neat rows of raspberry, gooseberry, black berry and currant bushes.

### Use of Guano at the South.

There seems to be no question as to the entire success of the application of guano to the old farms of Maryland and Virginia, and the demand for it has increased very rapidly for the last two or three years, so much so indeed that cargoes all are bespoken long before their arrival. In alluding to this subject, the *American Farmer*, Baltimore, says:

The wonderful effects which all who have used it have experienced, (particularly on the worn out lands of Maryland and Virginia,) has caused this extraordinary demand the presents season—and many who have prepared their land with the expectation of obtaining guano to sow upon it, will prefer to forego the attempt to raise a crop, if they cannot obtain a supply. On the wheat crop it has been found to answer better than on any other, though it pays well on almost any crop, be it grain, grass or vegetables. We cannot go amiss in saying that, directly or indirectly, it has been the means of increasing the value of landed estate in many sections of Maryland and Virginia 100 per cent. and that the increase in the crop of wheat, wherever this fertilizer has been used, has been in the same ratio—it has been a real God-send to our old States, and has created a wonderful revolution in the hopes and prospects of the farmers of the poorer districts of the States alluded to. Lands which would not have produced six bushels to the acre, and could not have been sold for \$5, by the use of 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, of this agent, are now made to yield crops equal in quantity to the lands which have been sold for \$50 to \$75 per acre! No wonder that these facts, the knowledge of which is brought home to the doors of farmers in every direction, by the experiments made under their own eyes, has caused so intense an excitement, predicated upon the apprehended deficiency in the supply.

### Good Cultivation.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Transactions contain the following short account of a specimen of good farming in Brown county, in that State, which shows that the poor success which has attended some of the farming there, and especially that with the wheat crop, is owing to bad management, and is not to be attributed to the soil—for land that will give these results must possess great inherent fertility:

Captain J. W. Cotton, until recently of the U. S. army, a few years ago resigned his commission and sword and the excitement of the camp, to pursue in quiet a life devoted to agriculture. His farm (Beau-



prey Place,) is situated on the high land one and a half miles from Green Bay, upon the east side of the river, and until Capt. Cotton undertook its culture, was truly an unpromising tract. In 1850, the first year of his efforts, with one coat of manure upon land that had been "worn out," of sandy soil, and a clayey-marl sub-soil, with deep plowing, and thoroughly pulverizing the surface, he raised from thirty-five to forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre, and remunerating crops of corn and oats. Upon one-fifth of an acre, with field culture, he raised 335 bushels of carrots, the largest of which, when trimmed, weighed six pounds each. The past summer, from a field of four and a half acres, that had been "run to death" by the French mode of tillage, by the plan of culture he had pursued the year previous, he raised and harvested 340 bushels of ears of corn, and about 1800 pumpkins. These results, compared with the makeshift culture that has prevailed with most of those who have pretended to cultivate the soil, serve to prove that Brown county may, when her forests have been removed, and the land brought under the genial influence of the sun, raise at least her own substantial of life, and not depend for her supply upon the fruit of the husbandman's labor elsewhere.

#### Flax Culture in Indiana.

Mr. R. T. Brown, of Crawfordsville, in a communication to Gov. Wright, President of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, says:

I send you enclosed a few samples of Flax Cotton, presented to me by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of Lafayette.

Mr. Ellsworth has secured the machinery necessary for the manufacture of cotton, and will have it in operation early in the season. He has on hand the 'stem' grown on 120 acres last season, which, from experiments already made will, he supposes, yield about 500 pounds per acre of cotton, similar to number 2, of the enclosed specimens. The expense of reducing the fibre to this state, after the stem is produced, is about two cents per pound, which at the usual price for cotton, (10c.) will leave eight cents per pound, or \$24 per acre for the farmer who produces it. To this must be added the value of the seed, which will range from \$6 to \$8 per acre—giving a final result of \$20 at least for each acre. This is Mr. Ellsworth's calculation; it may be too high; but if we allow for the magnifying effect of his zeal one-third, or even one-half, still flax would be as profitable a crop, in proportion to the amount of labor required to produce it, as any of the samples in the country."

#### Review of the Wool Market for September.

Prices have remained stationary during this month, principally by reason of the uncertainty which has hung over the question of war or peace in Europe, and from the operation of a rather stringent money market. There has, however, sprung up quite an active demand near the close of the month, and advanced prices are obtained as compared with the lowest point reached in August, and the early part of this month. The reaction has taken place, and prices must now rule high until the next elip. 55a55c. is now a fair quotation for good to prime full blood Merino, and 65 to 85c. for Saxon. Common and grades range from 40 to 55c.

Manufacturers have not yet become fully aware of the great falling off in the wool growing business of the Union. In this State alone the decrease of sheep since 1845 has been about four millions, and in all the New-England States the decrease has been equally marked. There has been an increase West, but not in any proportion to the decrease East. It is true that by the use of old woolen rags, which have become a very important staple of commerce, and the increased adulteration of woolen cloths by substituting cotton and flax-cotton, the manufacturers have not been so observant as they might otherwise have been. The fact exists, nevertheless, and they will become aware of it in due time. Wool must rule high.—*Wool Grower.*

**THE RICHEST MINE.**—The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if we would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure, or he puts out his money in some joint stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and whatever temptation stock or shares may offer, the best investment, for a farmer is live stock and plow-shares.—*Extract.*

"Muscatine," an ox six years old, raised at Muscatine, Iowa, now en route for the World's Fair, is believed to be the largest ox in the United States. He is 6 feet 8 inches high, 17 feet and 4 inches long, girths 10 feet 9 inches, and if fattened, it is believed, would weigh over 4,000 pounds.

## Rural & Domestic Economy.

### The Tomato.

Will you please give information through the Country Gentleman of what country the Tomato is a native, and how long since it was introduced into the United States?

Did you ever eat a tomato pie? They are very good, made like an apple pie, or like a lemon pie, but better as a custard. In making tomato preserves, and especially in making tomato figs, there is much juice or syrup left; this is sufficiently sweet, and added to beaten eggs as one would add milk, makes a pie of fine relish. Yours, E. E. Taftville, Vt.

The Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*, and belonging to the same genus as the potato and egg-plant,) is a native of South America, and was first introduced to cultivation in Europe in 1596, but how long it has been used for soups, sauces, ketchup, and pickles, we are unable to say, or when it was introduced into the United States. Our impression is that the French and Italians first adopted its extensive use, as it is said that during the early part of the present century, whole fields were seen covered with the crops, especially in the vicinity of Rome and Naples.

### Drying Fruit.

[The following suggestion may be a good one, but we always feel most confidence in such as have been tested by actual experience. Objections often occur on trial.]

I have thought of a method to diminish the labor and expedite the business of drying fruit. To save the trouble and expense of making scaffolds, which is the great reason why so much fruit which rots in the fall and winter is not dried and saved, I would tie loops in the corners of a sheet, or cloth of any suitable kind or size, and drive stakes, at a proper distance, into the ground, sharpen them at the top, hang it on the stakes and spread on the fruit. On the approach of rains, they can at once and easily be gathered up and taken under cover. As cold weather approaches, six or eight sheets, one under the other, can be hung up over head in the kitchen, on little fastenings prepared for the purpose, and fruit spread on them. Thus the whole ceiling may be occupied until all the fruit devoted to the purpose, or beginning to decay, is dried. T. H. G. Sand Lake, October 24, 1853.

### Hominy.

This excellent article of food, alike cheap, nutritious, and pleasant, may be prepared in the true Southern style, by any one willing to bestow a little labor upon it.

The manner of preparing it in the purest and best style, is given in the following extract from a letter addressed to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, by THOS. W. MERRIWETHER, M. D., of Albermarle Co., Virginia, written in answer to a letter soliciting the same, and published in the volume of Transactions of the Society:

Hominy is of two distinct kinds, large and small: the first is beaten in a mortar, the last ground in a corn mill—the mortar is made of wood. Take a white oak log 36 inches long and from 16 to 18 inches thick, sawed square at each end; set it on end and bore a large auger hole in the centre, say six inches deep; then place a rim of wet clay around the edge to prevent burning out too near the edge; then commence a fire in the centre over the hole—corn cobs, stacked like a coal kiln, are used chiefly for this fire—which is kept burning till the hole is a foot deep; then dress this hole till the burned portion is removed, and a hard firm surface is left in the shape of a common mortar; the chipping off the burnt surface should be done at several times during the process of burning, to keep it in proper shape, leaving a rib of one or two inches unburnt around the top.

The pestle in general use is a common iron mauling wedge inserted in the split end of a stick thirty inches long and three inches thick, and an iron ring forced down over the upper part of the wedge to keep it in place.

Take white flint corn and put from one to two quarts into the mortar, and pour a little boiling water on occasionally to keep it moist and cause the skins to slip off

the corn, and prevent the flinty portion from being beaten into meal; during the process of beating, remove the whole contents of the mortar occasionally into a tray and toss it in a current of air so as to fan out the meal and bran; beat till every grain is broken and skinned. If not used soon after it is beaten, it should be carefully dried, or it will be likely to sour.

Small hominy should be made of the same white flint corn, which being a little moistened, is then ground in the same manner as corn meal, except raising the stone about two or three times higher, so as to crack the grain to about the size of wheat; this is known and sold (at the South) as grits, and is there in general use. It is prepared in the best manner, as follows: Sift the flour from the grits, scour it well to get off the husks, &c., put two quarts of water to one quart of grits, and boil until the water is entirely absorbed; cover the pot and set it on hot ashes to soak, which will take from fifteen to twenty minutes, after which the hominy is fit for use—salt should not be forgotten.

This small hominy is of far more importance than the large, being much more easily procured, and, when well cooked, is an invaluable dish.

The large hominy is cooked in a similar manner, but before being taken up should be well mashed against the sides of the pot; a half pint of white beans added to a quart of hominy is considered an improvement. If seasoned with lard, put it in before taking the hominy off the fire; butter may be added at any time. Care should be taken to preserve the whiteness of the hominy, and mixed corn should never be used in making it."

### Water-proof Paint.

A writer, in a late number of the Scientific American, who gives the initials of S. C., and dates at Lebanon, Ohio, supplies the following information with regard to paints, that may be useful to the readers of our paper:

Cheap and useful paint for roofs, walls, fences, outside plastering, etc., may be made by using tar—common tar or coal tar, made thin with spirits of turpentine. Let this be used instead of linseed oil, and to form the body add fine earthy matter, such as dried clay or soft burnt bricks ground fine in a plaster mill.

The soft shaly slates of different colors, like the "Ohio Paint," also answers a good purpose when finely pulverized, to form the body of the paint. For the coarsest kind of work, dry fine sandy loam may be used as a body. Any of these earthy bodies, when made sufficiently fine, can be used to good purpose in painting either with the tar mixture or oil. Plastered walls on the outside of buildings may be thus rendered water-proof and lasting by using the above cheap paints, and after one or two coats it will take but a small quantity of oil paint with lead, to make a fine finish with a single coat of any desired color. Whenever a surface thus rendered impervious by this cheap means, is painted over with oil and lead, a single coat upon the surface, instead of being absorbed, will dry in a thin tough film on the surface, and be more effective than three coats of the same paint upon an unprepared surface, which like that of common wood-work, absorbs the oil from the lead.—*Ohio Farmer.*

### A Cheap Filter.

As efficient a filter as can possibly be constructed may be made in a few minutes by any person, and at the cost of a very few pence. Procure a clean flower-pot of the common kind, close the opening of the bottom by a piece of sponge, then place in the inside a layer of small stones, previously well cleansed by washing; this layer may be about two inches deep, the upper stones being very small; next procure some freshly burnt charcoal, which has not been kept in a damp or foul place, as it rapidly absorbs any strong smells, and so becomes tainted and unfit for such purpose; reduce this to powder, and mix it with about twice its bulk of clear, well-washed, sharp sand; with this mixture fill the pot to within a short distance of the top, covering it with a layer of small stones, or what is perhaps better, place a piece of thick close flannel over it, large enough to tie round the rim of the pot outside, and to form a hollow inside, into which the water to be filtered is to be poured, and which will be found to flow out rapidly through the sponge in an exceedingly pure state. The flannel removes the grosser impurities floating in the water, but the filter absorbs much of decaying animal and vegetable bodies actually dissolved in it; when it becomes charged with them it loses this power, hence the necessity for a supply of fresh charcoal at intervals.—*Monthly Observer.*

**MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.**—The late Fair at Detroit was one of the best held in the State. The attendance of people was large, and the exhibition much better than last year. The receipts for tickets exceed \$5,000, an increase of nearly one-half over last year's receipts.

**SALT.**—An annual dressing of salt in moderate quantities sown broadcast over the garden early in Spring, destroys the germs of insects; 10 bushels to the acre.



## Notes for the Week.

**PATENT OFFICE REPORT.**—We are indebted to the Hon. CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents, for the annual Report from the Patent Office for 1852-3, comprised in two volumes—the first, exhibiting the Mechanical, and the second, the Agricultural transactions of the Department.

**DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR.**—This Fair was held at Washington Hollow on the 4th and 5th of October, and is said to have been unusually fine, particularly in live stock, of which there was a large exhibition—among them the fine South Down Ram just received from Jonas Webb, by Mr. THORNE.

**ORANGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.**—This Fair took place at Goshen, Sept. 28th and 29th. We learn from a correspondent that the exhibition fell short of previous ones. "The show of agricultural and horticultural products, and the display of articles of domestic manufacture, were almost an entire failure. The long tables in the tent, had scarcely an article upon them to attract attention. The Stock Department was better represented, and the show of fat cattle very good. The Horses, however, attracted the largest share of attention, and large numbers of superior animals were on the grounds. The high price which horses bear in the New-York market, has induced many farmers to breed them as a part of their business."

**OUR AG. COLLEGE.**—At the recent Fair of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, after an address by the Hon. JOHN DELAFIELD, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That we have now heard with pleasure the statements in reference to the promotion of our farming interests, by the organization of the New-York State Agricultural College, and do heartily congratulate the farmers of the State on this important event: that we believe the farmers and citizens of the county of Monroe will as far as practicable aid and sustain this important object, as being intimately connected with the prosperity of our State and Nation.

Messrs. ALLEN & Co. have discontinued the publication of the *New-York Agricultor*, a weekly folio, and the *Farm and Garden*, monthly, and in place of these publications now issue a weekly quarto of 16 pages, under their old title of *American Agriculturist*, at \$2 a year.

**DISTILLERIES UNPROFITABLE FOR FARMERS.**—The Ohio Cultivator, in allusion to the common plea that distilleries afford a market for corn and keep up the price, states in substance that Ohio pork would command two or three dollars more per barrel in some of the eastern markets, if purchasers could be assured that none of it was still fed—and that, generally, the farmers of Ohio lose at least one dollar per barrel on all the pork sold, from this cause, amounting to at least half a million of dollars for the State. Also, that the value of lands would be greatly enhanced in some neighborhoods, if these nuisances could be removed; and that such is their blighting influence on the community, around them, that intelligent persons avoid purchasing farms in their vicinity. It is likewise stated that there are many townships in Ohio where the lands are depreciated full 25 per cent from this cause.

**MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.**—"There is no branch of human knowledge," says Hon. Wm. C. RIVES, in his late address at Saratoga, "in which so much is taught by EXAMPLE, as agriculture. The practice of the best farmers, it has been well said by the leading agricultural writer of England, Mr. PUSEY, is the accumulated and varied science of ages. Acknowledging as I do with gratitude, and in the most unreserved terms the obligations of agriculture to professional science, I must yet say that farmers are in the main the best teachers of farmers; and that through the medium of agricultural societies and agricultural journals they have been organized into a great Lancasterian school, in which the system of mutual instruction has received its highest development and most useful application."

## Cure for the Potato Rot.

In a recent conversation with Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Jr., of Cayuga Bridge, on the subject of the potato disease, he informed us that he had not been troubled with the rot for some years, and that there was an easy remedy for it, which all might apply with very little trouble or expense. On inquiring for this simple remedy, we expected to have been told that it was a secret, to be revealed only to those who were willing to contribute a handsome reward to the discoverer. But Mr. B. freely gave us his experience, which we as freely impart to our readers, leaving it to them to make the experiment, if they think proper.

Mr. BARRETT stated that a few years since, he, as well as most of his neighbors, lost their entire crop of potatoes by the rot—that the next spring he was compelled to go to another town for seed, where he procured a supply for himself and an adjoining neighbor, and where he was told how to prevent the disease. He said he and his neighbor planted the seed he procured on adjoining fields—the soil and treatment similar—only that Mr. B. applied the remedy recommended to him—which consisted in sowing ashes over the field once a week for six weeks, commencing shortly after the second hoeing of the crop. He used from two to three bushels of ashes per acre, which is sufficient to give the potato-tops a good dusting. The result was that his field was entirely free from the disease, while the potatoes on the adjoining field, without this application of ashes, rotted badly. Since then, Mr. B., as well as most of his neighbors, had applied ashes, and had been entirely free from the disease.

## Improved Mowing Machine.

The *Scientific American* speaks in pleasing terms of an improvement in mowing machines, for which a patent is being received by Martin Hallenbeck, of this city. It consists in placing the sickle or cutter at the back of the driving wheel, and attaching the draft pole to the machine out of line with the driving wheel, and at the side of the driving wheel towards the sickle. By this arrangement the line of draft is made to counteract the resistance which the grass offers to the sickle; the sickle consequently moves forward in a steady manner, keeping in the same line; the machine thereby being made to proceed with a very steady motion. The fingers of this machine for holding the grass are peculiarly constructed, so as to prevent the grass from being forced out from them when acted upon by the sickle; the recesses in the fingers are also prevented from being clogged or filled with dirt. The sickle is also secured above the fingers by a metal plate in a very superior manner.

## Addison Co. (Vt.) Fair.

The annual Agricultural Fair of this County, was held Oct. 5. The exhibition of stock was unusually large and excellent, and what one might expect from the home of the Vermont Black Hawk horses and fine thorough-bred sheep.

**Sheep.**—The show of sheep was very large and excellent. There was a fine show of the French Merinos, by S. W. Jewett of Middlebury, the extensive importer of this breed, so favorably known to the public. The number of Spanish Merinos exhibited was much larger, and of unrivalled excellence. The exhibitors were E. Hammond, Middlebury; David G. Cutting, Shoreham; W. Remelee, E. Sanford, F. H. Dean, A. J. Wooster, Cornwall—and many others.

There were several pens of crosses between the French and Spanish Merinos, which were very splendid sheep; among the best of them, we noticed a pen exhibited by T. B. Holley, of Cornwall. There was also of long woolled and mutton sheep a very fair show. It is unquestionably true that no County in the Union can show so many good sheep as this.

**Cattle.**—There was a large show of cattle, some of them very fine specimens. Among others, we noticed very fine Devons by Wm. R. Sanford, of Orwell, and

Durhams by H. Plumley, of New-Haven; C. L. Smith, of Bristol—and others.

**Horses.**—The show of horses was unprecedentedly large and excellent; most of which were descendants of the patriarch "Black Hawk." Among the older horses of this family we noticed very fine stallions shown by G. A. Austin, Orwell; R. M. Wilcox, Shoreham—and others.

Of four years old stallions, there was a very excellent display by Rider & Myrick, I. D. Fletcher, D. S. Myrick, Bridport; G. V. Cook, New-Haven; C. A. Lewis, Cornwall—and others.

A three year old, which can go his mile inside of three minutes, was shown by D. S. Myrick, Bridport; and other very fine colts of this age by Dr. G. T. Gale, Bridport; G. V. Cook, New-Haven; O. Russell, Shoreham—and other exhibitors.

Of two-year old stallions, a splendid show was made by numerous members of the society; among which were N. Grosvenor, H. Hamilton, Dr. G. T. Gale, C. N. Hayward, N. Lee, C. Crane, Bridport, and M. S. Doty, Salisbury. We noticed several very fine brood mares, and one very superior, of the "Hickory" blood, shown by Dr. Gale, which drew the first premium.

In short, the exhibition was one which every admirer of good horses would have gloried in, and demonstrated the "Black Hawk" horses to be unequaled by any other race.

The show of Fowls, Swine, Manufactures, &c., was well indicative of the entire Fair, and all gave evidence of the skill and perseverance for which the farmers of Addison Co. are proverbial. D.

## Price of Wool.

A New-York correspondent of the *Albany Evening Journal*, under date of Oct. 10, speaks very discouragingly of the prospects of the wool market. He says:

The market is very dull, and appears to be gradually growing more and more depressed—presenting a very different aspect from the corresponding period of last year. Prices are already 5 to 8 cents lower than when the clip was first brought into market; and where the decline is to stop, is a question which is very anxiously considered.

It is the opinion of large holders that it will continue to decline till the next clip. In proof of this, they are offering it at reduced prices, on long time.

There are several causes operating towards such a result. Among the prominent ones is the very limited demand. Owing to the extreme stringency and unfavorable prospects of the money market, dealers cannot be induced to touch it on speculation, even at much lower rates. Manufacturers—confident that, if not lower, it cannot be higher—buy sparingly, and no more than is required for immediate use; and sales of goods having dropped off, and goods accumulating, with an uncertainty of their starting at as good prices when they do sell, confirm them in the determination not to purchase, except at reduced prices. Another cause, which has probably not been generally known in the country, is the large amount of rag-wool being used and constantly increasing. The use of cotton, which has been increasing for the past year or two on account of the high price of wool, was never larger than at this time; so that in the manufacture of low grades of goods, but little pure wool is consumed.

It has been considered by some that there is a short supply of wool, but a slight examination shows this not to be the case. The amount of old wool, pulled and fleeced, now in the New-York market, is larger than it has been on the first of May for the past three years taken together; and besides the stock of new in regular houses, there is, which was not the case last year, a large amount on consignment in the grocery and dry-goods houses.

Great efforts are being made to carry it along, by moving it from one loft to another to obtain advances, so that a large amount will be pressed upon the market at no very distant period. Yours, &c.

We quote the nominal prices:—

|                        |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Full blood Saxony..... | 53  | a 56  |
| Full blood Merino..... | 50  | a 52½ |
| ¾ to ¾ do .....        | 47½ | a 50  |
| ¾ to ¾ do .....        | 42½ | a 45  |
| Com. qu. do .....      | 37½ | a 40  |
| Extra Pulled.....      | 47½ | a 50  |
| Super. do .....        | 45  | a 46  |
| No. 1, do .....        | 36  | a 38  |
| Lambs' .....           | 40  | a 44  |



## The Grazier.

### Dr. Wendell's Short Horns.

NO. 7 ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—I would like to inform breeders of Short Horns in this section of our State, that one of the heifers (*Alice Maud*), sent me recently from England, by Mr. Bell, (the nephew of the late Thos. Bates), of Moshro Hall, is by the celebrated bull Grand Duke, (10,284), alluded to in a recent number of your paper, who is now owned by Mr. Jonathan Thorne of Duchess Co., and who was purchased by Mr. Rotch for him, of Mr. Bolden of England, for 1000 guineas. Grand Duke is a pure Duke bull, was raised by the late Mr. Bates, and was purchased by Mr. Bolden at the great Kirk-leavington Sale, at a higher price than any other male animal brought at that sale, (as I am informed.) The dam of my heifer is Cicely, who is by the celebrated prize Duke bull, Duke of Northumberland (1940)—Gr. D. Craggs, by a son of 2nd Hubback (2,632)—G. G. D. Craggs, from the stock of Mr. Bates, and descended from the celebrated herd of the late Mr. Maynard. The other animal received by me from Mr. Bell, "Lady Liverpool," is by the Duke bull 3d Duke of York (11,166)—a half brother to 4th Duke of York—her dam Lilly, is by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,066), the sire of 4th Duke of York—G. D. Harmless, by Cleveland Lad (3,407)—G. G. D. Hawkeye, by Red Rose bull (2,493)—G. G. D. Hart, by Rex (1,375)—G. G. D. G. D., bred by Mr. Bates from one of a celebrated tribe of milkers purchased from Mr. Richardson of Hart, Durham.

In addition to the above, I have in my herd, among others,

The celebrated prize Bates bull, METEOR (11,811)—raised by Mr. Vail, who is now in fine condition.

Cow DAISY 5th, bred by Mr. Hillhouse, got by his celebrated Wildame bull Prince—Dam Daisy, bred by Gen. Van Rensselaer, by President (4,750)—G. D. Active by Washington (1566)—G. D. D. Pansey, imported, by Blaise, (65) &c.

Cow DAISY 6th, bred by Mr. Vail, got by his celebrated imported Bates bull Duke of Wellington (3,654)—Dam Daisy, bred by Gen. Van Rensselaer, as above.

Cow RINGLET, got by Mr. Vail's Duke of Wellington (3,654)—Dam Snowdrop, raised by Gen. Van Rensselaer, by Ajax (2,944)—G. D. Maria by Washington, imported, as in the pedigree of Daisy above.

Cow LADY BIRD, got by the Bates bull Eclipse (who was raised by Mr. Vail, got by the prize bull METEOR—Dam Arabella, who was raised by Mr. Bates and imported by Mr. Vail, got by 4th Duke of Northumberland—Gr. D. Arabella, by Duke of Cleveland, &c. &c.)—the dam of Lady Bird, is Fillpail 2nd, by Ajax (2,944), raised by Gen. Van Rensselaer, &c., &c.

Cow ROAN LADY, got by Monterey, who took the prize as the best foreign bull exhibited at the Ohio State Fair last year, and who is a son of the Bates bull Symetry—raised by Mr. Vail, and got by his celebrated imported bull Duke of Wellington (3,654)—Dam Duchess, by Duke of Northumberland (1,940)—and raised by Mr. Bates—Gr. Dam Nonsuch 2nd, by Belvidere, &c. &c.; the dam of Roan Lady, is Lady, by Mayduke, 102 A. H. B.—G. D. Countess X, by Bonaparte, &c., &c.

I have also several younger bulls, and heifers, the produce of some of the above, and others, by well known bulls, all descended from the herd of the late Mr. Bates, and animals crossed therewith. As I am now breeding thoroughbred Short Horns, only, all more or less connected with pure Bates animals, for sale, I shall be pleased to have my stock examined by those wishing to purchase. HERMAN WENDELL, M. D.

### New-York Horse Market.

The *New-York Tribune*, in addition to its extensive and accurate weekly reports of the Cattle Market, now furnishes a weekly review of the New-York Horse Market, prepared with great labor by SOLON ROBINSON. In his report for last week, the writer says:

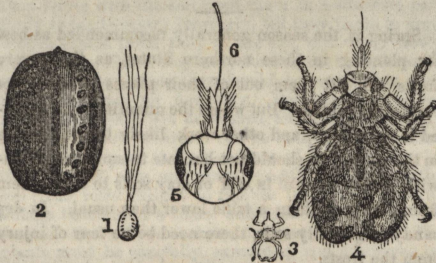
We have never found the state of the Horse Market more dull than to-day. The number in the street for sale foots up 708, which is only 6 difference from last

report. This is evidently too many for the demand, and holders will some of them have to hold on at a loss or sell for the same. The number sold during the last week, 317, is 67 more than for the week reported last, but nothing like what it was in the Spring, or what was generally expected this Fall. It is thought by some that a good many purchasers are holding back for the great Horse Show at Springfield next week, when, it is supposed that a great many fine Horses will be exhibited, offered for sale, perhaps low. Our opinion is, that under the influence of a flush Money market last Spring, and a large demand for Horses for City Railroad purposes, the prices were inflated a little too high, and now must come down to a fair standard before the market recovers its full activity.

### The Sheep-Tick.

The following short, comprehensive account of the *Sheep-tick*, with magnified figures of its parts, from Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*, will doubtless be interesting to sheep owners, and in certain cases may assist in their destruction when abundant:

MELOPHAGUS OVINUS, (the *Sheep-tick* or *Louse*), lives among the wool, and must be very annoying to lambs. They are more or less abundant from March to October, when oval-shining bodies, like the pips of small apples, and similar in colour, may be found attached by the pointed end to the wool (Fig. 1—2, the same magnified); these are not the eggs but the pupæ, which are laid by the female, and



are at first soft and white. From these issue the ticks (3), (4, the same magnified), which are horny, bristly, and rusty-ochre; the head is orbicular, with two dark eyes (5), and a rostrum in front, enclosing three fine curved tubes (6) for piercing the skin and sucking the blood; the body is large, leathery, purse-shaped and whitish when alive, notched at the apex; the six legs are stout, very bristly, and the feet are furnished with strong double claws. A wash of arsenic, soft soap, and purified potash; a decoction of tobacco; train oil, with spirits of turpentine; or mercurial ointment, will destroy the ticks.

### The Best Fowls.

Messrs. Editors—In the 31st number of the *Country Gentleman* I notice an inquiry made by S. W. J. in regard to the best method of managing a small flock of hens, and for the best plan for a roost—also, which are considered the best layers. As no public answer has been given, permit me to give my experience as to the last clause of the query.

It is now about three years since I commenced experimenting in the different kinds of domestic or dung-hill fowl. I have had the following, viz: Dixon, Shanghai, Grey do., or Brahma Pootra, (of the Cornish stock,) Imperial Chinese (Marsh stock,) Burnham's Cochinchina, Golden Spangled Hamburg, and Java Game. I have tested their qualities to my satisfaction; and now I would not on any condition keep or raise any but of the Imperials (Marsh stock,) for reasons which I will give.

Soon after I commenced the hen business, I found any quantity of *foul trade* and *deception* was carried on in the hen speculation, and in getting my stock, was very careful to select myself, rather than order; and having heard much of the Marsh stock, I went to West Roxbury, Mass., and purchased of the Rev. C. Marsh, a pair of the above celebrated variety; selecting, or rather taking my choice from his flock, and I had to pay a price too, as I thought, but to my satisfaction and surprise the hen proved to be a *ne plus ultra*; for she laid in ninety-two days 86 eggs. I last year raised from her nine pullets, rather late ones too, for I sold her early laid eggs for hatching at \$3 per dozen. These pullets and the old hen I wintered.

They began to lay early in December, and up to the present time, notwithstanding that in our family of ten persons, we have used all that we wished, I have sold from them 113 dozen of eggs, for \$21.59, during the past season, have raised eight litters of chicks, having set under eight hens 111 eggs. Some hatched the entire number set under them, and some made failures; but after having a great number destroyed, I have now 63 of the chicks, (if chicks they may be called, as they weigh from five to six pounds each,) which are the *real simon pure*, and very beautiful. R. A. WILLIAMS. Preston, Conn., Aug. 23, 1853.

### Fattening Animals.

This is a subject not generally understood by the great mass of farmers, throughout its various bearings. All know that they can fatten a hog or cow by feeding grain or vegetables enough; but as to the best, cheapest, and most profitable mode, among many people, little is known. As at this time of the year more attention is paid to the fattening of animals, than at any other time, a few hints with regard to it, will not be wholly lost.

Animals intended for the butcher should be kept quiet. They should have no more exercise than is necessary for their health, as more than this, calls for a greater amount of food, while the process of fattening is delayed. Animals should be fed regularly with a proper amount of proper food. Should they not be fed at regular intervals, it will tend to make them uneasy and discontented, and they will not thrive. When they are fed with apples or pumpkins, it should be in their season, and not when they have lost their goodness by decay or frost. This rule may always be observed, that the least nutritious articles should be fed first, and the most nutritive afterwards. Of the root crops, for fattening properties, potatoes stand first, carrots next, and ruta-bagas, mangel-wurtzels and flat turneps follow on in their order. Of grain, wheat is first, Indian corn, peas and barley are the next. Probably more corn is used than any other grain, especially for swine; it seems to be peculiarly adapted for the fattening of pork. There is a great gain in having it ground and cooked or scalded. No grain should be fed without one or both of these being done, as animals are more quiet and contented, and therefore gain flesh much faster. I am confident that food is as much better for swine and cattle, for being cooked, as it is for man. When animals are first put up for fattening, care should be taken that grain of great nutritive properties should be fed with caution, as the appetite is generally great, and over-feeding them with such grain will hurt them. The best plan that I know of, is to mix lighter grains and have them all ground together. Corn-meal possesses great nutritive properties, and animals will fatten faster on it than almost any other grain; but it will not answer to feed them wholly on this for a great length of time. Animals, when full fed upon meal, sometimes become dyspeptic, a disease similar to that sometimes affecting our own species. Hence we see the propriety, and frequently the necessity, of having the corn ground, "cob and all." By this means the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter in the stomach, and all is thoroughly digested. This consideration more particularly applies to cattle than to swine; for the reason that animals which do not ruminate, or chew the cud, are better adapted for taking their food in a concentrated form. But still I say "grind your corn and cob together, and cook it well, and you will be doubly repaid for all your trouble."

It is an excellent thing to give animals a variety of food, as health is promoted by it. I have found the following to be excellent: One part corn, one part barley, one part peas, all ground together and mixed with boiled potatoes, pumpkins or apples. It is well to have this mixture slightly fermented, or soured by dairy slop.—Swine appear to like it better, and the pork will be as good. The health of swine is also promoted by an occasional supply of soap-suds mixed with their regular food, but no brine in which there has been saltpetre, should ever be permitted to be given. Sweet-whey also should be soured before it is given to swine. To sum it all up, let animals have but little exercise; feed them regularly, the lightest food first, the strongest last; grind and cook all grain; also cook vegetables and fruit; feed a variety of the grain and vegetable kinds, slightly fermented, &c. Lastly, animals should be kept warm in cold weather, and should have plenty of air in hot weather. Now, if these rules are followed, and these hints remembered and heeded, the object and aim of the writer will be accomplished.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

A MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.—At the Warerooms of EMERY & Co., there is a mammoth pumpkin, differing in its external appearance from the common variety and closely resembling a squash, which measures six feet and nine inches in circumference and weighs one hundred and thirty-four pounds. It was grown by M. WANZER, of Greenbush.



## Horticultural Department.

### Fall and Spring Transplanting.

**A** CORRESPONDENT objects to the practice of those "who still continue in the old delusion that fall is the best time for transplanting trees"—stating that "some shrubs, and almost all plants, removed in the fall, when the sap, the great supporter of their life, has gone down into their roots, vegetation ceases in them, and they consigned to a new cold soil, perhaps not a single fibre of the roots taking hold until spring, if indeed, detached almost if not entirely from all nourishment, any life remains, are destroyed by fall transportation. Fruit trees, being more hardy, bear up, but they are forever stricken," &c. In the spring, "if the dirt is wet, and packed solid round the roots, before they are dug, touching or injuring as few of the fibres and roots as possible, and carefully setting in their new bed, vegetation goes straight on," &c.

We give this quotation for the sake of pointing out a very common error, namely, that the sap goes down into the roots to winter. Instead of this the sap pervades usually all parts of a tree alike, and while covered with leaves these keep up a constant drain or escape. When the leaves fall, although vegetation has ceased, the roots still absorb a small quantity, and as there is no escape through the leaves, the vessels of the tree gradually become filled or distended so that on the approach of warm weather, stimulating activity, the least wound is followed by a flow of the sap. As soon as the new leaves expand, as a general rule, this flow from incisions, ceases, in consequence of the drain afforded in another direction.

Now it usually happens that removing the tree in spring cuts off in a measure the supply from the roots at the very moment it is most wanted,—an evil quite as great as that resulting from any diminished supply in consequence of fall transplanting. Our correspondent speaks of the evil of "a new, cold soil"—are we to understand from this that the plant has warmed the bed in which it stood, and that it is chilled, like a human being, by removal to a fresh bed? Is not the "new soil" as relatively cold in spring as in autumn? He speaks of life being "destroyed by transportation"—this must refer to long distances; yet trees may be sent thousands of miles, if well packed, with nearly or quite the safety attending their removal to the next farm. Ample experience has proved this to be true. Why are we not allowed to take the same pains in saving the roots and carrying the earth upon them, for autumn as well as for spring transplanting?

But throwing theory aside,—we have in the course of our practice set out many ten thousands of trees of various sizes, both in autumn and in spring, and we are satisfied that more, by at least twenty-fold, depends on a good soil, careful work, and especially on the subsequent culture, than on the season of the year; nevertheless, if it were not for the liability to be thrown out or raised by frost, and the danger to half tender sorts from the cold of winter, we think the advantages would decidedly preponderate in favor of autumn, more especially because it is not accompanied with the check we have already spoken of, at the very moment the trees should commence to grow vigorously. We have never found hardy trees to succeed better, if as well, other things being the same, as when carefully dug up in autumn and well laid in till spring, when they were set out, without the above mentioned check.

Shrubs and small plants, if inclining to be tender, are always made more tender the first winter by transplanting; hence they should be either protected, or the work done in spring. Hardy, early starting perennials, as peonias, pie-plant, &c., should always be set in the fall; while tulips and many other bulbs require setting a month or two earlier. The practice must be modified by circumstances, climate, and the habits of the various plants.

### Advantages of Shelter.

It is familiar to many that the shelter afforded by ordinary deciduous forest trees, is so great that young plants or roots will endure the winters in woods, that would be totally destroyed by the cold in open ground. The shelter of evergreen trees is still greater. We have been long since satisfied that many plants which are wintered in green houses, or with thick covering, would be completely protected under the shade of thick evergreen screens, and that great advantage would be found in surrounding gardens or such portions of ground as are devoted to half-hardy plants, with belts of evergreen trees. We observe in the last number of the Ohio Cultivator the statement of a successful experiment of this character, made by EZRA MEECH, of Shelburne, Vt., whose residence is upon an exposed situation near Lake Champlain. He has enclosed a large square with evergreen trees, closely planted, which so completely protect his garden from cold winds, that we are assured "many plants, fruits, and flowers," grow there freely, "which otherwise would require a lower latitude by many hundreds of miles." The evergreens are now 25 feet high.

### Hardy Ornamental Evergreen Trees.

Spring is the season generally recommended as best for planting in these northern States, as the severe frosts will lift them out of their places again if not carefully planted. But where the quantity to be planted is very large, and other work likely to be pressing in the spring, we should not hesitate to commence forthwith—being careful in stiff or clay soils to make them firm, and keep them a trifle lower than usual. In dry sandy or gravelly soils, there need be no fear of injury from the frosts.

#### LIST OF HARDY EVERGREENS—CONTINUED.

DEODAR OR INDIAN CEDAR—*Abies Deodara* of Lindley. A native of the western Himalayas, where it grows to the height of 150 feet, often with a clear



trunk eight or ten feet in diameter. This noble cedar cannot be too extensively planted, as its peculiar graceful habit, when in a young state, renders it an attractive feature from the first. It has not inaptly been termed the *Evergreen Larch*, from its pleasing light green foliage.



CEDAR OF LEBANON—*Abies Cedrus*. A native of Mount Taurus and Lebanon, but now much scarcer in its native habitat than in places in Europe, where it has become a general favorite. Its majestic wide-spreading branches, when seen in old trees, make it one of the very best for planting for the beautiful in landscape scenery, its heavy sombre foliage contrasting finely with the lighter foliaged trees. It has been ranked by many as too tender to stand the severe winters of this country, the cause of which in most instances, is probably owing to its being planted in cold and damp situations; whereas this and the preceding, to show their true character, should be planted in a dry soil; if considerably elevated above level of the sea, so much the better. The illustration given above, was taken from one near New-York, growing upon the grounds of Thomas Ash.

MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR—*Abies Atlantica*. A tree bearing a strong general resemblance to the Cedar of Lebanon, but much larger, a more rapid grower, and a beautiful silvery hue in the foliage.

HIMALAYAN SPRUCE—*Abies Khutrow* of Royle. A very graceful tree bearing a resemblance to the Norway Spruce—but finer, more luxuriant, graceful and vigorous; it is of pyramidal shape. The branches, in single plants, being retained to the base of the trunk, with the branches beautifully drooping.

MENZIE'S SPRUCE FIR—*Abies Menziesii* of Lindley. A very handsome tree, native of the north-west coast of America. Foliage of vivid green above, very silvery beneath; it thrives best in a rich, deep soil, but will succeed in most situations.

CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR—*Abies Cephalonica* of Loudon. A very handsome wide spreading tree, fifty or sixty feet high. It should be planted on high and dry situations.

WEBB'S SILVER FIR—*Abies Webbiana* of Lindley. An Himalayan species, resembling it, but with leaves shorter, broader, and of a darker green, and glaucous beneath—grows from eighty to ninety feet high.

NOBLE SILVER FIR—*Abies nobilis* of Lindley. A native of the vast forests of North California, where it attains a great height. It is distinct in character, having a very dense foliage, with the surface perfectly flat. It succeeds best in a rich deep loam.

EUROPEAN SILVER FIR—*Abies picea* of Lindley. Indigenous to the mountain ranges of Central Europe, with deep green foliage, silvery beneath, pyramidal shape, and rapid growth. It deserves to be extensively planted.

LOVELY SILVER FIR—*Abies amabilis* of Lindley. A native tree of great beauty, and very hardy.

DOUGLASS' SPRUCE FIR—*Abies Douglassii* of Lindley. A native of the banks of the Columbia River—where it is often found two hundred feet high. It has a graceful habit, and lively green foliage.

PINSAPO SILVER FIR—*Abies Pinsapo* of Bossier. Perhaps the most beautiful of the whole genus, native of the mountains of Grenada. The tree has a singular symmetrical appearance, and for planting singly on lawns has no rival; foliage lively green.

JAPAN CEDAR—*Cryptomeria Japonica* of Don.



A native of China, where it forms vast forests. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this lovely evergreen. Its general form is pyramidal, with erect branches, the branchlets drooping. It should be planted in a rich, deep, moist soil. E. S. Albany, Oct. 6, 1853.

#### Crossing Varieties of Plants.

McINTOSH, in his article on hybridizing, after speaking of the extreme caution needed to exclude bees, as a single foot placed in the wrong flower, might disappoint the results of years of labor,—says that bees will rarely if ever light on a flower which has no petals; and hence, if care is taken to clip them off with the scissors at the same time that the anthers are removed, there is a fair chance that these busy dusters will not interfere with the operator's labors. He should be provided with a magnifier, that he may see when the anther has reached its powdery state, and the stigma its viscous condition; and he should also have a pair of small wire pincers, that he may seize an anther loaded with pollen, and spread it with a gentle touch over the summit of the stigma. All these operations are of course to be registered, and the nature of the impregnation marked on the envelope or vessel in which the seed are deposited when ripe.

#### Amateur and Window Gardening.

##### GENERAL REMARKS.

The recent frosts have nearly put an end to all out-of-door Flora, till the excitement of spring again brings forth their pleasing forms to gladden us as harbingers of summer. Where the frosts have finished the work of destruction, every thing unsightly should at once be cleared away and the beds and borders prepared for spading; so that neatness and good keeping may help to compensate for the blank left by the flowers. It is a totally wrong principle to leave the garden neglected as soon as the flowers and vegetables are done. Every weed should be carefully looked after and eradicated; the lawn shorn close; all ground used for vegetables as soon as vacant, manured, and spaded up a good depth, and left rough for the frosts to pulverize. When treated this way every thing is in readiness for planting at the shortest notice in spring, when a few days are of the greatest consequence to the careful cultivator.

Another important consideration at this season of the year, is the collecting the leaves together as they fall down, and making a heap of them to ferment and rot, as hardly any substitute can be obtained to supply the place of leaf-mould in plant-growing. Besides its value for flowers, it is always handy to have at hand to mix with the soil in planting out any ornamental or fruit trees, as new roots are freely thrown out in this useful substance.

PLANTS IN THE GREEN-HOUSE and window, will now require to be cautiously kept from the biting west winds; they are death to tender vegetation. Nevertheless fresh air must be admitted every sunny day. The important inquiry is, *how?* without admitting a current of this destroyer of vegetable life. Where ventilation has been considered in the construction of the green-house, it is not very difficult; but where no means, save the sliding down the top sash or the front upright, it requires some caution during a strong westerly wind or sharp frosty day. We shall have a few words to say on this subject, when we have practically tested a scheme now under operation for admitting air during any weather, without injury.

In watering any plants that may require it, the watering should, after this be always done in the morning, so that any spilled may dry up before night, as the drier the atmosphere, the less the injury from frost, and *vice versa*.

Decayed and yellow leaves should at all times be taken off as they show themselves, or those now green will soon be infected and the plants materially injured.

VINERIES.—Where there is any provision, a fire now and then during the cold cloudy days and frosty nights

will be found to materially assist the ripening the wood of the vines, (very important as regards the future crop), as well as assisting the keeping of the fruit for a considerable length of time good on the vine.

We consider it mistaken economy to make no provision against early excitement in the spring and cold autumnal nights, by a little artificial heat. As, if for growing vines only, the additional expense is but trifling, while the advantages are great, and would if we mistake not materially assist that want of color so prevalent in the foreign grape in this country. E. S.

#### Roses for Winter-Blooming.

A selection for this purpose should be made from the Tea and Bourbon families, on their own roots or budded very low. Presuming the plants brought from the nursery are in the small pots they are generally grown in for sale, they should at once be placed into those a size larger, carefully and freely watered, during this and next month, cutting off all the flower-buds they may show before September. About the middle of the latter month shorten the strongest shoots, and thin out the slender ones, turn the plants out of the pots, depriving them of some of the soil, and repot in those a good size larger, using a compost of turfy loam, sand, and manure in about equal proportions; they also like a little leaf mold; put several pieces of broken crock in the bottom of the pot, then a portion of soil; place the plant so that its surface roots shall just be covered, and then filling with the soil; put them in a situation partially shaded—water sparingly, till they begin to grow—then expose them fully to the sun, and water freely every day. There they may remain till the middle or end of October, when they should be removed to a pit to prepare them for flowering. Previous to their removal, the pots should be washed, and the plants neatly tied up. Where charcoal can be had, it will be found of great utility in the pot-culture of Roses, broken to the size of nuts, and about one-fifth mixed with the soil; the roots delight to ramble through it, and the foliage becomes of a richer and darker green; the surface of the soil must have frequent stirrings. The plants must be carefully examined, and whenever infested by the green-fly, the latter should be destroyed by tobacco smoke. Roses in pots are wonderfully benefited by a watering of manure-water now and then.—This water is very easily prepared. Let droppings from the stable or cow-house be put into a large tub or barrel, with water kept over them for a week or two, occasionally stirring it up; the water may then be poured or drawn off for use. Guano water also makes a good manure. A quarter of a pound of guano in three gallons of water, frequently stirred before using, will be found very nourishing; indeed, one pound to sixteen gallons will be strong enough to use by the inexperienced, for if used much stronger than I have stated it would injure plants in pots. In the open ground any of these liquids may be used stronger and rather more frequently.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

#### The Trees of Oregon.

A fir tree standing on the farm of Judge Strong, at Cathlamet, twenty-five miles above Astoria, on the Columbia river, has the following dimensions: Diameter, five feet above the ground, where it is round and sizeable, 10 feet; height to the first limb, 112 feet; height of the tree, 242 feet. The trunk is perfectly straight, diminishes very gradually, and the whole tree is beautiful; yet in this respect not singular, for our forests are composed of trees lofty, straight, and beautiful.

A spruce tree, standing on the bottom lands of Lewis and Clark's river, twelve miles from Astoria, measured accurately with the tape five feet above the ground, is 39 feet in circumference. The place of measuring is above the swell of the roots. The trunk is round, and with a regular and slight diminution runs up straight and lofty. We did not ascertain its height. Nor is it "alone in its glory," but in a forest of spruce, cedar, and fir, some of the trees of nearly and perhaps quite equal size.

Gen. John Adair, of Astoria, informs me that about three years ago he bought a hundred thousand shingles, all made from one cedar tree, for which he gave fifteen hundred dollars in gold.

The forest trees of Oregon are remarkable for their straightness, loftiness, and very gradual diminution in size. They are destitute of large branches, and have comparatively little foliage. Two hundred feet in length of saw-logs have been cut from a tree, the smallest end being sixteen inches in diameter. Lewis and Clark "measured a fallen tree of that species, (fir), and found that, including the stump of about six feet, it was three hundred and eighteen feet in length, though its diameter was only three feet."—N. Coc, in *Horticulturist*.

PERHAPS A NEW FRUIT BOOK.—We have recently received several letters full of interest, from F. K.

Phoenix, who is devoting the summer to visiting fruit growers throughout the country. We have already heard of him in seven western States, and we have our suspicions, that so much attention to the comparison of western fruits indicates another WESTERN FRUIT BOOK, which Mr. P. is certainly competent to produce, and we shall be very glad to possess.—*Prairie Farmer*.

#### Horticultural Hints for October.

October is one of the most active months in the year with the gardener, orchardist, and nurseryman. A multitude of labors demand simultaneous attention, and it requires the most untiring energy and industry on the part of every one who has any considerable charge on his hands to see that every thing be done at the proper time and in the proper manner. Fortunately, in this country, our October weather is delightful—dry, cool, and bright, generally, and therefore eminently favorable for the rapid and proper execution of all outdoor work.

Transplanting of all hardy trees, shrubs, and plants usually begins here in the north about the first of October; and, as we go further south, it must be deferred later. We are greatly in favor of early planting, when it is practicable; it is by no means necessary to wait until the leaves have fallen. If growth has fairly ceased, and the wood has become firm, trees may be removed; the leaves must be taken off to prevent shriveling, and the roots must be carefully guarded against exposure until they be again placed in the ground. Autumn planted trees should by all means be secured against the winds, either by staking or banking up; and they should be well mulched besides.—From this time until the final freezing up of the ground, the laying out and improvement of new places should be carried forward vigorously, as the weather and the condition of the ground are both more favorable than during summer or spring.

Neglected orchards should now be renovated by manuring and plowing, or spading about the roots.—This should never be deferred till spring, because during the winter and spring the sod decays, and the manure dissolves, and abundant food is thus prepared for the trees next season.

The gathering and storing of fruit must be carefully attended to, by all who place a proper estimate on the products of their orchards and fruit gardens.—We have given elsewhere an article that furnishes many useful hints on this subject; it is worthy of an attentive perusal.—*Horticulturist*.

TRANSPORTATION OF TREES.—The transportation of trees from one place to another has now grown into importance, and the rush of other freight on the railroads in the autumn and spring renders it almost impossible to have them forwarded without serious delay. There is a universal complaint about this matter, and we would once more suggest the propriety of founding a *nurserymen's express*, or making an arrangement with the existing companies to send special messengers with trees along all the leading thoroughfares, leaving the principal points where this trade is extensively carried on two or three times a week. We think that railroad companies should issue orders to their agents at all the stations to give preference to trees in all cases where there was more freight than could be sent at once. If this were done, there would be no difficulty; but as it is now, trees fare worse than any other goods whatever.—*Id.*

PROTECTION OF TREES.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed an act in substance as follows. That every person who wilfully, wantonly, and without cause, shall cut down or injure any fruit or ornamental trees, not his own, and the damage shall amount to \$25, the said person shall be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, at the discretion of the court. This act takes effect immediately.—*Michigan Farmer*.

AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is the primeval, and the most noble employment of mankind. Without a knowledge of the principles of the science of this art, man would become an uncivilized barbarian, subsisting like the brute creation on a scanty supply of fruits and roots.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—At the late ram-letting of Leicesters by Mr. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, fifty-one sheep let for £24,13, equal to \$121,50 per head. This flock is said to have been "derived by direct descent from that of the far famed improved Leicesters of Robert Bakewell, of Dishley."

GOOD FARMING.—Mr. S. ELDERED gives, in the *Michigan Farmer*, an estimate of the products of his 200-acre farm the present year. He finds a balance of \$2,700 in favor of the farm, as payment for labor, interest and profit.



## The Fireside.

### The Rhetoric of Conversation.\*

VERY little has ever been written upon the art of conversing well. It has come to be considered as a natural endowment, or peculiar gift, rather than the result of education. The remark is often made of our most distinguished scholars and orators, that they are drones and dullards in the social circle. What is this but saying that the mind has been trained to the neglect of the heart—that strength of intellect has been secured at the expense of the social virtues—that the flashes of genius which, like beacon fires, illuminate the surrounding country, refuse their light to the narrow circle of the home fireside. That a reformation in this respect is desirable is too obvious to need argument. In the language of the author before us, "Home, to those who are so happy as to have one, must ever be the principal scene of entertainment and vexation, moral conflict and victory, joy and sorrow. Over this spot must ever hover the dearest and holiest memories. Here the world search after the secret springs of action and find a solution of the mysteries of our character and career, and thence the angelic recorder brings the chief items for the doomsday book. To home are our destinies chained from the morning dawn of life till its departing hour. That, then, is a most sterling accomplishment, which serves to gladden, instruct and warn those who are wont to gather there. It matters little whether the fickle multitude applaud or hiss, bless or curse those who are on good terms with their relatives and domestics, and, by kind words and gentle acts, endear themselves to these. Unsuccessful though they may be in the strife and tumult of the world, they still have it in their power to perform

"Deeds

Above heroic, though in secret done."

We confess to little faith in formal rules for acquiring the conversational art. It is the result of a refined and cultivated mind coupled with the desire to please and interest others, and the highest colloquial power is the blending of many virtues. One might as well paint each hue and tint of the sunbeam, or the varying shades of our autumn foliage as attempt to fix in black and white the evanescent beauties of this social art. They come and go with the shifting modes of mind, in strokes of wit, in sallies of humor, in the smiles and pleasantries of fireside talk. They linger about seasons of honest, earnest council, of admonition and reproof. They are every where, and always changing, where mind meets mind in friendly converse, and heart answers to heart in sympathy and kindness. A delicate sense of propriety, itself the result of culture, is the surest guide to excellence in this, as in every other art. There are, however, many suggestions in the volume under consideration, which may be turned to good account by any one who will take the trouble to fix them in mind and govern himself by them.

One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in acquiring colloquial power is to learn to lay aside one's natural selfishness, and to feel that for the time being you are only an integral part of the circle around you. An egotist or a bigot always finds his self-conceit or his narrow views at surprising discount. The person who boasts of great influence in the world at large soon ascertains that quite a different order of ability is necessary to enable him to shine in the little gatherings around the friendly hearth. With reference to this our author remarks:—"The intercourse of private life calls into service a more active attention and a finer delicacy than the occasional concourses of general society. In the former, persons of an ungente spirit are daily, if not hourly, disturbing the peace of

a few; in the latter, they can appear but seldom, and he who has once suffered from their misbehavior can shun them for the future. In the latter, people meet for the express purpose of pleasing and being pleased; in the former, the turbulent are to be quieted, the vexed to be soothed, heart-aches cured, antipathies reconciled, foibles indulged, and an ardent and lifelong affection to be fostered. He who makes levies on the patience of a whole party may easily be tolerated, since the tribute of each will be small, and will be required a few hours only; but when the same tax is laid on a single heart, it becomes oppressive; especially when the exactions are made daily for years. Who can calculate the amount of pain which an unkind spirit thus inflicts on those who are bound to it by the inviolable ties of kindred."

Another difficulty is to adapt one's self to the different capacities of those with whom we are placed in intercourse. The thoughts which interest one are a weariness to another—the feelings which one can warmly sympathize in are strangers in the hearts of those differently constituted—the motives which one can fully appreciate are entirely misunderstood and misconstrued by those who act from no such impulses. It is a general principle that your friend will give you credit for no higher thoughts, purer and more disinterested feelings, or better motives than he is himself conscious of. In public life, man may assert superiority and defend his title to it as best he can, but in private life he may only claim an equality. How many a proud and overbearing spirit holds itself aloof from all companionship with others, because, forsooth, their lofty natures cannot stoop to the trifles which make up so large a portion of the life of ordinary mortals! And so the poor unfortunates dwell in the close, stifling air of their own conceit, and never feel the warm sunlight and refreshing atmosphere of cordial good fellowship. Speaking of the power of adaptation, Mr. Hervey says—"He who can talk to the entertainment and improvement of children has mastered one of the last difficulties in the art of conversation. He ought to possess a vivid recollection of what he once was, much knowledge of human nature, a wide range of illustration, a ready command of Saxon and other simple words, and especially an acquaintance with the idioms and provincialisms that are current among children in certain places. If all this, it may be said, is required in order to talk with children, few people are equal to the duty. But allowing this and a great deal besides, we ought to make the best use we can of our abilities, and supply by study, reflection, and especially by practice, the deficiencies of nature."

Touching the style of conversation, we quote again—"The colloquial style is natural, easy and idiomatic. It is the free and animated expression of salient thoughts, lively feelings and a sportive fancy. It is made up of the words and phrases in familiar use among the generality of those who speak the same language, and abounds in those arbitrary turns and forms of expression which are peculiar to a nation. It is as clear of the jargon of the foreigner and the cant of the vulgar, as it is of the preciseness of the pedant, the verbosity of the declaimer, and the daintiness of the sentimentalist. It is the language of unstudied but elegant simplicity, on which rules are formed—not pampered by them. But if it is simple, it is not necessarily the vehicle of trivial and common-place ideas. It is capable of giving utterance to original and sublime thoughts, and yet it sometimes makes them pass for old and intimate acquaintance, by reason of the ease and familiarity with which they enter the mind. The scholar or the philosopher is welcomed into the conversational circles so he only speaks in its plain unassuming language. By deigning to use the vernacular idiom of the conversers, he touches a chord that vibrates in all their hearts and draws them nearer to him and to one another. \* \* \* \* \* As to the choice of words, most people never speak so well as when they speak at a venture. The correctness and elaborateness of written language is quite out of place

in parlance. Here what is irregular often gives force and vivacity, and always naturalness to what is said. Here much is left to subaudition—what is obscure is explained by the accompanying look or gesture, and what is hinted at in the unfinished sentence, is understood by the hearer, whose thoughts outrun the tongue of the hurrying talker. It is a peculiarity of most good conversers that they deal in happy strokes of thought, delivered the moment they were conceived—in sentiments which come pulsing from the heart or sparkling from the fancy—in observations suggested by a slight occurrence, perhaps; and in off-hand discussions started suddenly and without premeditation. It is then, if ever, that they give us their best specimens of this style. They succeed because they speak just what they mean, and utter their thoughts just as they rise in their minds. Absorbed with the subject and unmindful of the art, their ideas are brought forth by the unregarded operations of nature."

We might continue extracts indefinitely, all of which would convey truths very important to one who wishes to perfect himself in the art of conversing fluently, sensibly and entertainingly. Such will avail themselves of the reading of the "Rhetoric of Conversation," and profit by its suggestions. There are others who would throw the book aside, as they will turn from this article, with the remark that it is well enough for men and women of leisure, and fashion, to know how to entertain themselves and others; but for their part they know enough for their own business—that is, enough to banter in matters of trade and gossip about their neighbors. To such we wish to say, if you would make your homes pleasant, if you would surround yourselves with friends, if you would secure a life-long influence over your children, if you would preserve the vigor and freshness of youth in the maturity of age, cultivate your conversational powers, study to acquire an easy and pleasant style of discourse, and to enliven your leisure hours with instructive and profitable talk. Do not content yourself with the notion that you are not gifted in this respect, and settle down in the conviction that it requires more brilliant parts and a more thorough education than you possess to excel as a conversationalist; but rather consider that care and attention will gradually elevate both matter and style.

We heartily commend the volume, which has been thus imperfectly noticed, to the perusal of every one who has a home to render happy, or friends with whom to pass the intervals of business.

### Scraps from a Naturalist's Note Book.

THE WILD PIGEON—*Ectopistes migratoria*—Bonaparte.—For a few weeks past this fine bird of our country has been dilly seen, in large numbers, congregating in the light woods in the vicinity of the Hudson river, particularly in the neighborhood of stubble fields. They appear to be on a migratory expedition to the south, taking the journey, however, very leisurely, remaining for some considerable time wherever an abundance of food occurs, unless driven away by the annoyances of the hunter. This is rather an unusual circumstance now with us, although their appearance and disappearance are always exceedingly irregular every where in the State.

This bird breeds in the neighborhood of our city, in the white birch and poplar trees; among the numerous swamps scattered so profusely over the pine plains, and not unfrequently, when the beech mast is in abundance, they remain with us during the inclemencies of the winter.

According to the statement of the late Paul Clark of this city, who met with perfect success in hatching and rearing the young from the nest, these birds have three and sometimes four broods between the months of May and September, and lay but two eggs at a time in the nest, which the female sits upon fifteen days, when they become hatched, and the unfledged young, in eight days, are completely feathered. The same success attended some experiments in England,

\*THE RHETORIC OF CONVERSATION; or *Bridles and Spurs for the management of the Tongue*. By GEORGE WINFRED HERVEY: Harper & Brothers, New-York.



with a number of the birds sent out from this country. It is certainly very desirable that so prolific an American bird should be domesticated, and we oftentimes wonder that some unusual pains have not been taken for its accomplishment.

For the last quarter of a century, these birds have rarely been seen flying in such prodigious numbers along the valley of the Hudson river as formerly, when, as many of our citizens may yet remember, it was no unusual circumstance to purchase as many as desired, in the markets, at one cent a piece.

**THE BUGLE WEED**—*Lycopus Virginicus*—Linn.—A few days since a specimen of this plant, in a dried state, was sent us by a correspondent with the request to furnish him "the name and medical virtues, if it possessed any." This we cheerfully comply with. It is a very common plant, growing freely all over the country, in moist and exposed situations, in meadows, and in ditches by the way-sides. It is by no means a showy herb, but has been esteemed by many practitioners, of considerable value in a medicinal point of view. It was, in former years, much in use throughout some of the western states, by consumptive persons, as a decoction to lessen the frequency of the pulse, and allay the irritation of a cough. Its action is considered similar to that of *Digitalis* without producing any of its deleterious effects; consequently, by some authors, it is recommended as being a substitute for all narcotics. It has now, however, fallen into disuse.

**THE BED BUG**—*Cimex lectularius*—Linn. The country from whence this very disgusting insect derived an origin, appears to be completely unknown; but it is well understood to be, at this present time, an inhabitant of every portion of the civilized world, not even excepting the numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean visited by ships. The English say that it was imported into Europe, from America, soon after its discovery by the Spaniards; but there are records of its having been well known on the old continents long before the first voyage of Columbus, so that we are fully justified in believing that it is one of the many evils that accompanied the blessings which commerce has introduced into our country from other shores, and certainly is one of the most disgusting presents ever received from thence.

It appears from early accounts, that when they first became known, they were more productive of alarm than mischief. Had it not been so, "two noble ladies," mentioned by Muffet, "would scarcely be thrown into such an alarm by the appearance of bug-bites upon them; which, until their fears were dispelled by the physician who happened also to be a naturalist, they considered as nothing less than symptoms of the plague." This also appears to have been the case from the earliest name given to it by the English, which was chinche or wall louse, "and the term bug, which is a Celtic word, signifying ghost or goblin," probably because they were considered as "terrors by night."

We have introduced a notice of the disagreeable pest merely for the purpose of recommending for trial a simple remedy for their destruction, which we have little doubt will prove fully as effectual, if not more so, than any thing hitherto in use. It is merely with a brush to wash the furniture that contains the insects, and likewise the washboard and crevices of the rooms, with the ordinary "burning fluid" as sold in the shops.

**THE DWARF ROSE BAY**—*Rhododendron maximum*—Linn.—The flower-buds of this interesting plant are now perfectly formed, in which situation they are to remain until the succeeding month of June shall call them into bloom. The northern limit of the range of this beautiful shrub, along the valley of the Hudson river, has generally been considered at the Catskill mountains; but in some of the other northern states they are to be found growing much farther to the north. A competent botanist informs me that he has repeatedly met with them

among the hills of New-Hampshire, though rather diminutive in size.

This is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs of our State, and often have I, in passing through the swampy woods, and along the shaded banks of streams, where it grew, had cause to admire the magnificence of the flowers and the richness of its evergreen leaves, and wondered that so few attempts had been made to extend its cultivation; it certainly richly deserves a situation in the garden of every individual of taste. It is easily susceptible of cultivation merely by selecting some peat or boggy soil and transplanting the young shoots, carefully protecting them from the scorching rays of the sun in summer, and have them placed in some sheltered situation, free from the influences of the severest winds of winter.

In favorable situations this plant is to be found growing to the height of six or eight feet, but most generally it rises not more than four, and when in full flower, may not unfrequently be seen in round or straggling clumps, disseminated here and there amid the dark foliage of the cedars, presenting an appearance not unlike those of islets of bloom reposing on a sea of verdure. Its stem is rough and of a grayish tinge, covered all over with broken flakes of bark, and the young shoots and stems of the leaves present a strong yellowish color of green, often covered with a whitish dust, while the older branches are of a dark purple, but, as they advance in age, soon turn to gray.

When the leaves are beginning to unfold, they are of a rosy hue and covered with a reddish down; but, when fully expanded, are, on their upper surfaces, a beautiful, deep, shining green; beneath, they are of a pale rusty tinge of the same color. They are of a firm, tough and leathery texture, an oval oblong form and measure from four to nine inches in length.

The color of the flowers is a beautiful rose, from the strength of which they vary to a perfect white. They are always collected at the extremity of the branches in large and magnificent groups, which derive additional lustre from the deep green foliage that surrounds them. It is stated that if a bud of the flower, not yet beginning to expand, be placed in a vase containing wet sand, it will soon unfold its petals to as much perfection as if it had been left upon the stem; and the flowers continue fresh and beautiful more than fifteen days.

The wood of the dwarf rose-bay is seldom applied to useful purposes, being inferior to that of many other shrubs and trees of a similar texture. J. E. Oct. 12.

#### Correspondence of the Country Gentleman.

MARETTA, OHIO, October 6, 1853.

DEAR WARREN—As you may, by some means, have acquired an interest in your correspondent, whose letters from such various points of the compass have found place in the hospitable mansion of the *Gentleman*, I propose now to speak of the *I*, who is an important personage in my estimation, and tell you, by way of extracts from my "diary," something of the pleasures of traveling.

"Thursday, Sept. 29th.—Boat advertised to leave Cincinnati for Wheeling at 10 A. M., and as I breakfast late, (for the good of my health,) make haste to pack my carpet-bag, bid adieu to my friends, pay a bill, which, in longitude, is like a snipes, at the bar of the Burnett, leave word for the porter to warn me when the 'Bus' is to leave for the landing, and at half past nine sit down to read a paper and cool off after the extra exertion; wait until half-past 10, and, just when I think it is too late for to-day's packet, start for the landing with extremely careful horses, and a safe driver; reach the boat at 11 and hurry on board just as the bell is ringing, my baggage not yet in sight. Ask the captain how soon he starts, who replies, 'This is the last bell.' Wait thirty minutes, when ding, ding, ding, goes the bell again, and the baggage waggon just in sight. Run down and hurry the porter by the donation of another quarter to

secure 'my plunder' before she starts, and return to the forward cabin, again to cool off and to thank my stars that the boat is yet a fixed fact. Read the papers, say *no!* to the vendors of cheap literature, anticipate an immediate departure until 3 P. M., when the boat quietly slips from her moorings.

"Plenty of wind and smoke until we arrive at Maysville, Ky., where I land at 10 P. M. tired and cold, and, as the hotel is decent, sleep without fear of creeping things."

"Friday, Sept. 30th.—Maysville is a pretty town, closely hemmed in by very high bluffs in the rear, but with more of the air of an Ohio than a Kentucky city. People active and energetic, and the general appearance quite good. Left at 11½ P. M. during a hard storm of rain, which continued all night."

"Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 1st.—Arrived early in the morning, tired and with a severe headache. A little county fair had taken place a mile or two from town, as I learned after it closed, and the place nearly deserted."

"Sunday, Oct. 2d.—After a dismal stop of thirty hours, take a small boat for still further up the river; pass Ironton, a fine, flourishing temperance town, and twelve miles below Pomroy become stranded in the night, and only in the morning discover our dangerous situation."

The following notice of Ironton may interest your readers, as it illustrates the rapid growth of western villages:

Ironton, on the Ohio river, the county seat of Lawrence county, Ohio, was begun four years ago next month, by a company of associated capitalists, who bought 350 acres of river bottom, and 4,500 acres of hill land for the site, inserting in all their conveyances or leases an express condition that no intoxicating liquors should ever be sold on the land so conveyed. This condition has been enforced and respected; so that there is not a rum-hole for a loafer to lean against in the place, though it has now 2,500 inhabitants, with four churches built or being built, a railroad extending fifteen miles into the Iron region, and soon to be pushed through to the Hillsborough and Parkersburgh road, 44 miles, bringing it into connection with Philadelphia and Baltimore. Unfinished as it is, and with little business beside the freighting of Coal and Iron Ore, this road is now paying *eighteen per cent.* on its cost; its June receipts having been \$2,800; running expenses \$1,000; net earnings \$1,800. It is now bringing into Ironton the product of ten Blast Furnaces, estimated at 20,000 tons per annum, and will soon reach five more such. Ironton has a manufactory of railroad iron, with two more in progress—one of them capable of turning out fifty tons per day, beside two large foundries, a machine shop, &c., &c. Coal is delivered at these works for \$1 per ton. A Court House, Jail and Union School House, the latter beside a public grove of twenty acres of original forest, are among the public edifices. Ironton has had and is having the most rapid growth of any town in the United States, except Lawrence, Mass., and its population can hardly be exceeded in general morality and intelligence. Such is a specimen of the fruits of American enterprise, American manufactures and the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

"Monday, Oct. 3d.—Oh! the dangers of the deep! Here we are, fast in the mud and surrounded by a horrid fog that will not let us discover any of the great dangers which surround us. This is truly a terrible position for a correspondent to be placed in, and he away from his wife and little ones! If they were with me, methinks I could endure it with greater fortitude. The terrors of this great mystery are not to be expressed on paper. They overshadow the river like a pall, hiding every thing from view, and preventing our good ship, the "Ohio," from pulling her nose from the mud and making the progress so much desired by us all.

"Here she goes—there she goes."

After a hearty breakfast the good boat, by a scientific retrograde movement, such as is at present much in vogue among politicians, has receded from her former position and, no longer indulging in a state of masterly inactivity, is shouting through the steam-pipes, *excelsior*, and is progressing upward and onward.

"Pomroy is a scattered town, being built on a narrow strip of land between the river and the bluff,



which is here composed of sandstone, and underneath which is a strata, about five and a half feet thick, of excellent coal. This vicinity furnishes nearly all the coal used at Cincinnati and down the river; and it is estimated that six or seven millions of bushels will be dug this year; but even that will not supply the demand.

"Here is also a foundry and rolling mill, and they are anxious about the railroad to the Iron mountain in Missouri, and the one from Whitehall up Lake Champlain, as it is from those two pints they obtain the ore used to line the furnaces.

"10 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock A. M. Misfortunes dire befall us, for again are we shipwrecked on the shore, with not water enough to allow further progress, and must wait until to-morrow morning for a smaller craft. When one must delay, one may as well sit and chew the cud of contentment; but sometimes even correspondents will lose their patience."

"Tuesday Morn, Oct. 4th.—'Prone to wander, Lord I feel it; but how to follow the bent of that inclination, is at present a vexed question. This being run into the ground does not suit me. One source of amusement has not been tried, and that is catching cat-fish. A half hour's trial does not prove very amusing, for the dull brutes positively decline to bite. For exercise some of the passengers swear at the Captain, the boat, the river, and all present; but such forensic exercises not being to my taste, I do not indulge. I try to recollect what is said of those who go down to sea in ships; but can only think of those who, in *Batteaux de Vapeur*, go up on a mud bank.

"Along side is a boat as large as three egg shells combined, said to draw but 14 inches of water, and at the risk of becoming a family man, as there are already on board her three women and two children, at 11 A. M. I transfer my person and less valuable effects to the little boat.

"12 o'clock M. 'See us on our winding way' up *la Belle Ohio*, at the extreme speed of 240, that is, two miles and forty rods an hour where the water is not swift, and less than that in other places.

"5 P. M. Yesterday we came twelve miles, and to-day we have travelled twice that distance, and are now near Gen. Washington's famous *Bottom*."

"Wednesday, Oct. 5th.—'The horn of the humble shall be exalted,' but the head of the proud shall be brought low; yea! even to the dust.' Here we are after a breakfast of corn dodgers, coffee and hog-meat, still in the immediate proximity of Washington's *Bottom*. A true idea of one of John Randolph's *fixed facts*, might be found in a steamer run aground, when the water is rapidly falling. Since 10 last evening we have progressed nearly three times the length of the boat.

"11 A. M. Floated without detention nearly half a mile. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —'Fixed in an eternal state.' 'We a little longer wait, but how little none can know.' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M. Have come half a mile since 10 last evening and are now putting forward with a perfect looseness. 8 P. M., a short detention of two hours at the foot of Blannerhassett's Island, which has no right to stick out its foot thus to trip up poor wanderers. 11 P. M., arrived at Marietta and stop on the wharf-boat out in the middle of the river until morning, despite the hints from mosquitoes, fleas, and bugs, that I had better push along and keep moving."

There, Dear Warren, you have a faithful narrative of my travels in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; and hereafter, should I date one letter in Greenland and the next in California, I humbly beseech you and your readers to respectfully consider that, to go from one place to the other, requires labor and effort, and that I cannot always write *interesting* letters unless the place affords material for such after the fatigues of the journey.

Hoping that none of the readers of the Country Gentleman will ever be obliged to go up this part of the Ohio during low water, I again close with the usual—Truly yours, C.

### The Public and the Individual.

A writer in the October number of Putnam's Monthly says some very good things about the relation of the individual to the public, and the reasons why so many meet with failures in business, or fall below their expectations. The article is entitled "to let," and the thoughts were suggested by seeing these expressive words posted up on a shop-keeper's door.

The Public! A crowd, as part of which one does, with a hearty good will, the opposite of what he would do, with a hearty good will, alone! A perpetual anomaly! A mass of singularities—of time-honored and well understood phenomena! It is, of course, unreasonable and illogical, recklessly inconsistent—headstrong and unreliable—despising thunderbolts and tickled by straws; for it is a giant to attack and a shadow to be retaliated upon, and all its characteristics are the legitimate embodiments of irresponsible power.

If this man were to tumble down and thump his head, so that he couldn't get up again, the public would do *any thing* for him—gather by hundreds—act just as his faint voice desired it—lift him gently to a druggist's who would attend him gratis; shutting his doors against all trade, to keep out the unwelcome crowd, anxious to pity his bodily pain. But during his long weeks of the more exquisite pain of deferred hope, the public would pass him by, and stream into the shop of his neighbor, the monopoly, each waiting his turn to buy of the enviable what the pitiable was so anxious to sell!

What a terrible death is that of a good swimmer in a smooth, boundless sea! It is a parallel to the case of a man who has muscles and bones fit for sowing and reaping, pulling and pushing; but who is slowly being ruined, because he is in a place where success does not depend on them, and failure is not to be averted by them. This man, who has nothing or less than nothing, ought to be thin with the working off of every superfluous particle, instead of with indigestion—ought to go to bed every night weary with toil, and richer by one day's wages than he got up; instead of sleepless from lack of exercise and anxiety at the thought that he was just one day's rent more in debt than he was in the morning!

Poor fellow! Why cannot your eyes be opened to see that the sweat of your brow would bring your bread, if it were shed where it would drop into a *furrow*? There the libation would be a direct appeal to generous mother Earth! "If Alexander had been holding the plow, he never could have run his friend Clitus through with a spear," said the school-fellow of Coleridge, in illustration of the advantages of agriculture. If you had been holding the plow, neither you nor the poor woman across the way, your rival in trade, would have been transfixed with the spear of bankruptcy. You both were certain to fail, where one might possibly have succeeded.

On a rough calculation, one-third of the world can live, in these labor-saving times, without working with their hands—without actually digging and delving, and constructing. On a rough calculation two-thirds are trying to, at this moment; and without any calculation, it is what three-thirds hope for, for themselves or their children.

Go delve, my friend; go delve. Sell off your stock at auction—pay your note—buy an acre of ground near the city—subscribe for an agricultural paper, and raise fresh vegetables for our ruinously-high-priced market. Set out, intending to work all your life, and you'll find yourself less likely to be disappointed. I'll come to your auction, and bid for things; in which case I know they'll bring exorbitant prices—they always do. But don't let that induce you to stay in town and buy another stock of things to sell at another auction. If you do I will send something to be sold at the same time, and then every thing will be sacrificed,—it always is. No, no. If you have any good luck, consider it a premium on going away, or it will only be turned to ill luck on the long run.

If there is a place mankind are insanely fond of going to, it is the one where there are too many already. What wise showman ever provides plenty of room for his audience? Who would go to Saratoga, if he could get as many apartments as he wanted without trouble or paying exorbitant prices? But to come back to our efforts to get the shopkeeper out of the city—which we ply with as much public spirit as the inhabitants of many a poor township do to furnish some pauper family money to "return to their friends." Only think of the hopelessness of the thing. Every one of those miles of stores we pass every day, must sell *ten dollars' worth* of goods during that day to pay *rent alone* honestly out of the profits! that poor French woman opposite our hero included, who looks across at him with such natural bitterness. Her shop is doomed to be to let, too. She is the very genius of a shopkeeper, tasteful, ignorant and ladylike. What a pity it is they both got into one little boat that would have done very well for her alone! She is less pitiable than he on some accounts for she is not sinking with a sense

of unemployed power; but when they have both stopped, what a difference there is in his favor! We must keep it a secret from him that it is partly on her account that we want him to give up at once; but only see what a desperate case hers is! What shall she do? God bless me! what *can* she do, that's honest! Only run over the ways that people have, to make money, and tell me which is open to her. Can she teach? Preposterous! Can she sew? Ask the shirt-makers. She can make shirts at eight cents apiece, but she can't make any thing by it—*except* shirts. The shop is the very best place for her as it is the very worst for him. In the country he would eat more, and talk more, and think more; aye, and read more, too. There his vote would be worth more, and so would his citizenship, and those of his posterity—because there would be more of them, if for no other reason. Like Antæus, he would gain strength by each contact with his mother Earth; but like Hercules, the city lifts him off his feet and strangles him. What a taste men have for trying to get up in the world; even if it is leaving their footing to hang on by their eyelids!

### Commencement and Progress of Vegetable Growth.

The following extract is from the "Poetry of Science" by ROBERT HUNT, a work which is studded with gems of rhetorical beauty, and one which could be written only by the close student and devout admirer of Nature:—

The earth is now covered with vegetable life, but there must have existed a time when "darkness was upon the face of the deep," and organization had not yet commenced tracing its lovely network of cells upon the bare surface of the ocean-buried rock. At length the mystery of organic creation began: into this, science dares not penetrate, but it is privileged to begin its search a little beyond this point, and we are enabled to trace the progress of organic development through a chain of interesting results which are constantly recurring.

If we take some water, rising from a subterranean spring, and expose it to sunshine, we shall see, after a few days, a curious formation of bubbles, and the gradual accumulation of green matter. At first, we can not detect any marks of organization—it appears a slimy cloud of an irregular and undetermined form. It slowly aggregates, and forms a sort of mat over the surface, which at the same time assumes a darker green color. Careful examination will now show the original corpuscles involved in a network formed by slender threads, which are tubes of circulation, and may be traced from small points which we must regard as the compound atom, the vegetable unit. We must not forget, here, that we have to deal with four chemical elements, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, which compose the world of organized forms, and that the water affords us the two first as its constituents, gives us carbon in the form of carbonic acid dissolved in it, and that nitrogen is in the air surrounding it, and frequently mixed with it also.

Under the influence of the light, we have now seen these elements uniting into a mysterious bond, and the result is the formation of a cellular tissue, which possesses many of the functions of the noblest specimens of vegetable growth. But let us examine the progress. The bare surface of a rock rises above the waters covered over with this green slime, a mere veil of delicate network, which, drying off, leaves no perceptible trace behind it; but the basis of a mighty growth is there, and under solar influence, in the process of time, other changes occur.

After a period, if we examine the rock, we shall find upon its face little colored cups or lines with small hard discs. These, at first sight, would not be taken for plants, but on close examination they will be found to be lichens. These minute vegetables shed their seed and die, and from their own remains a more numerous crop springs into life. After a few of these changes, a sufficient depth of soil is formed, upon which mosses begin to develop themselves, and give to the stone a second time a faint tint of green, a mere film still, but indicating the presence of a beautiful class of plants, which, under the microscope, exhibit in their leaves and flowers many points of singular elegance. These mosses, like the lichens, decaying, increase the film of soil, and others of a larger growth supply their places, and run themselves the same round of growth and decay. By and by, funguses of various kinds mingle their little globes and umbrella-like forms. Season after season plants perish and add to the soil, which is at the same time increased in depth by the disintegration of the rock over which it is laid, the cohesion of particles being broken up by the operations of vegetable life. The minute seeds of the ferns floating on the breeze, now find a sufficient depth of earth for germination, and their beautiful fronds, eventually, wave in loveliness to the passing winds.

Vegetable forms for a higher and higher order gradually succeed each other, each series perishing in due season, and giving to the soil additional elements for the growth of plants of their own species or those of



others. Flowering herbs find a genial home on the once bare rock; and the primrose pale, the purple fox-glove, or the gaudy poppy, open their flowers to the joy of light. The shrub, with its hardy roots interlaced through the soil, and binding the very stones, rose rich in its bright greenery. Eventually, the tree springs from the soil, and where once the tempest beat on the bare cold rock, is now the lordly and branching monarch of the forest, with its thousand leaves, affording shelter from the storm for bird and beast.

### Visit to "Ten Hills Farm."

BY MRS. M. W. H.

"TEN HILLS" is a place of considerable interest on account of its reminiscences, as well as its being the residence of a man who has acquired an extensive reputation in the agricultural world, as a successful breeder of fine animals. It is scarcely necessary to say that I allude to Col. SAMUEL JAKES.

I have often heard the location of "Ten Hills" described, but in order to have a just appreciation of its beauty, one must stand on that eminence sloping down to the Mystic river which meanders in graceful curves at its base. While standing there in the beauty of a gorgeous golden sunset, with an extensive view on all sides, embracing ocean and river, city and country, mountain, hill and valley, fields of waving grain—

"The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood," I thought there would be nothing left to desire in this perfectly beautiful landscape. It is, too, a richly suggestive spot, from whence to survey some of the localities of Revolutionary incident. While the eye rests for a moment on Winter Hill, you may see in retrospect, the serried files of heroic patriots marching along its gentle acclivity. Then, as you gaze on the calm clear waters of the Mystic river at your feet, their depths reflect back to your imagination, the hostile invaders sailing cautiously along its tortuous course. Instinctively you turn to look on that towering Monument, that conferred immortality on the names of those heroes who fell at Bunker Hill.

The venerable mansion itself, is rife with memorials of lordly occupants, and tory coadjutors. The plank floor, even at this remote day, bears marks of blows from the axes of the indignant patriots, who used the parlor for a stable for their horses, after expelling their enemies from its possession.

The venerable proprietor of Ten Hills, will, I hope, pardon me for giving here an anecdote which he related while we were standing on that eminence. The anecdote is strikingly illustrative of a generally conceded fact, that when a young man fixes upon, and pursues a definite purpose, he will, as a general thing, finally succeed in the accomplishment of his object. I will give the anecdote, as nearly as I can recollect, in the Colonel's own words.

"When I was a lad about fourteen or fifteen years of age," said he, "I went with my father, and drove the team, to take a load of wood to Gen. E. HASKETT DERRY, who then owned and occupied this farm. We took back with us a load of hay, and when leaving the farm my father fell behind the team a little, and after a moment called, 'SAMUEL, stop the oxen and come here.' I did so. 'There,' said he, 'look around and see if you could desire anything more beautiful! The man that owns this farm, and a clear conscience, needs nothing more to make him happy, as far as worldly possessions can do it!' I looked a moment, and exclaimed, 'father, I will have it!'—and here I am, after all these years of labor!"

There he stood, in the beautiful sunlight, a man of nearly four-score winters, with the activity of youth in his elastic step, and the intellectual vigor of manhood beaming from his countenance, a monument of indomitable energy and perseverance.

At fifty-five years of age Col. J. found himself a poor man, with the desire of his youth unsatisfied. Some men, at that age, would have relinquished the long-cherished hope, and would have said, "it is of no use, I may as well give it up?" Not so with Col. J. About this time "Ten Hills" was to be sold; what was to be done? He could not buy that fine estate unaided—he therefore conceived the project of its purchase by a joint-stock company, reserving to himself the privilege of buying out the interest of the purchasers on such terms as they could agree. He laid his plans before some friends, who readily acceded to his proposition. The long-cherished object was at last accomplished, and he is now the sole proprietor of that lovely spot, where, surrounded by children and grand-children, his numerous guests are entertained with a genial hospitality, and instructed from the rich stores of his experience.

As he from time to time divests himself of the cares to which his earlier life has been devoted, Col. J. becomes more and more devoted to his feathered friends, with whom he is on the most familiar terms; verily, his place is the home of the birds. With a little whistle which he always carries in his pocket, he can, by varying the sound to the occasion, call the wild birds from the ocean, the marsh, and the river, into his enclosure,

where he already has several varieties of wild birds quite tame and familiar. Even the small singing birds are no longer wild at "Ten Hills;" they often build nests in the rose bushes under the window, and the children would as soon think of killing a canary as frightening off "Grand-papa's pets." \* \* \*

Long may the sound of that tiny whistle continue to wake the echoes of *Ten Hills*, as it calls the feathered denizens to feed from the hand of their benefactor, who delights in seeing every living thing happy according to its capacity.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

### "Good Bye."

The editor of the Albany Register thus comments upon this simple phrase, so common and yet so full of solemn and tender meaning:—

How many emotions cluster around that word. How full of sadness, and to us how full of sorrow it sounds. It is with us a consecrated word. We heard it once within the year, as we hope never to hear it again. We spoke it on an occasion such as we hope never to speak it again. It was in the chamber of death, at the still hour of night's noon. The curtains were all closed, the lights were shaded, and we stood in the dim solemn twilight with others around the bed of the dying. The damps of death were on her pale young brow, and coldness was on her lips, as we kissed her for the last time while living. "Good-bye, my daughter," we whispered, and "Good-bye, father," came faintly from her dying lips. We know not if she ever spoke more, but "Good-bye" was the last ever heard of her sweet voice. We hear that last sorrowful word often, and often as we sit alone busy with the memories of the past. We hear it in the silence of night, in the hours of nervous wakefulness, as we lay upon our bed thinking of the loved and lost to us. We hear it in our dreams, when her sweet face comes back to us as it was in its loveliness and beauty. We hear it when we sit beside her grave in the cemetery, where she sleeps alone, with no kindred as yet by her side. She was the hope of our life, the prop upon which to lean when age should come upon us and life should be running to its dregs. The hope and the prop are gone, and we care not how soon we go down to sleep beside our darling, beneath the shadow of the tree in the city of the dead.

### Fireside Associations.

You may take up a paper, or you may take up a book, at the house of a friend, where you may be waiting to see some one whom you have called to see, or some one who is waiting, by appointment, to see you. He does not come. Time hangs heavily upon your hands. You are in the room where he sees his friends; it is his sanctum-sanctorum—his library; and every thing around will speak of him; the pictures, the books, and the many nameless little things that you see around you, shall almost bring him before you.

By-and-by he will come in, and then you will associate, ever after, that room, and all its furniture and adornments, with himself.

But how inconceivably painful, to memory and reflection, when he leaves that room vacant forever! when, in the beautiful language of the Bible, he "goes hence, and is no more seen;" when the places that knew him once shall know him no more forever!—*Harper's Magazine*.

A cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives if shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what they have should escape out of their hands. They always look on the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for fear of the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, man will be happy, in spite of himself.

### Literary Notices.

RUDIMENTS OF THE ART OF BUILDING. Edited by John Bullock: Stringer & Townsend, New-York.

This volume forms the second of a series of Architectural Works for the People. In the first part of the book, the general principles of construction are discussed, and many practical suggestions of importance are given. The Sections on the Materials used in building and their relative strength and use, abound in facts and illustrations which will be of frequent service to any one who wishes to know how to keep his buildings in repair at the least expense. The Working Drawings and Specifications will assist one in esti-

mating correctly the amount of material and outlay in a building.

Though the book is designed more especially for a text and guide-book for Architects, every farmer will find it useful as a volume of reference. It is a small 12mo. of 180 pages, containing over 100 illustrations, and is sold at 75 cents.

MEN AND THINGS AS I SAW THEM IN EUROPE. By Kirwan: Harper & Brothers, New-York.

A book of travel at the present day must have something peculiarly original and striking about it to secure for it any considerable number of readers, and in addition to the mere narration of incident must deal with character, and with principles as well as facts. The author has written with this in mind, with an independent spirit, and a pointed caustic style. It is a book of criticism and censure, rather than laudation, and is pervaded with the feeling that this country "has nothing but evil to learn from the religion, the habits, the morals, the politics, and especially the priests of the continent of Europe." The descriptive passages are very fine, with some of which, we shall treat our readers.

JANE SEATON—A Scottish Historical Romance. By James Grant: Stringer & Townsend, New-York.

This is the fourth of Stringer & Townsend's Library of Standard Novels. It is a work of considerable dramatic interest and abounds in exciting incident. The leading traits of the Scotch character are such as figure to good advantage in fiction, and the author has drawn his pictures in a life-like manner, and colored them with great effect.

A SELECTION FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LATE THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. Edited by Rev. William Hanna: Harper & Brothers, New-York.

To those who are familiar with the virtues of this great Divine, and with the singular power and beauty of his writings, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of his productions. Admirers of his sermons and theological writings will not be less pleased or instructed with these select letters. They show much of the inner life, the genial nature, and the moral beauty of the character of the man.

FLAX, ITS TREATMENT, AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL. By John Wilson, F. R. S.: C. M. Saxton, New-York.

This is the lecture of Prof. Wilson, delivered before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at its recent Fair at Saratoga. It contains in brief the history of the flax plant, the mode of culture, the processes of preserving and manufacturing the straw, and encourages the extensive growing of it in this country. It is published in a neat form, as one of Saxton's series of Rural Hand Books, and will be sent, free of postage, for twenty-five cents.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Chas. Dickens: Harper & Brothers, New-York.

We have received the closing number of this popular novel, embellished with a steel portrait of the author. This, like all of Dickens' works, has more of truth than fiction in it, and is aimed at public faults and the abuse of power. It has found a host of readers, and will find many more.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. G. P. Putnam & Co., N. Y.

There is a satisfaction in taking up an original work, and thinking that for once your eye will not fall upon some twice-read story, or the third interpolation of a second-rate criticism—a satisfaction in knowing that you can put yourself in communication with the fresh, energetic productions of minds that live in an atmosphere with which you are familiar—a satisfaction in reading thoughts of practical value, and satiries on individuals whose like you have seen, and whose idiosyncracies you have laughed at.

It is this satisfaction which Putnam's Monthly affords us. It is an American Magazine, with republican principles and democratic purposes, and, what is more, with sufficient ability to vitalize it every month from beginning to end.



## Record of the Times.

**HEATHENISM REVIVED.**—During the past week, the papers have been laden with accounts of a fight for a purse of \$2,000, which took place October 12th, near Boston Four Corners, Putnam county, between "Yankee" Sullivan and John Morrissey. The place chosen for the combat was on disputed territory, as persons residing in this State and Massachusetts, both claim to own the land. Thousands of persons from New-York and the vicinity crowded to the brutal scene, and thousands of dollars were staked on the issue of the fight. Though such a battle is contrary to law and the common dictates of civilized humanity, there was no secrecy about it. Two men with no ill will against each other, with not even the excuse of passion, met face to face with the deliberate intention of conquering or dying in the attempt—met in a State which claims to be the first in the Union, and glutted the heathenish tastes of an excited and admiring assemblage by mutilating each other.

In the language of bullies "thirty seven rounds" were fought—that is to say, thirty seven times were the combatants obliged to desist that their strength might be revived, the blood wiped from their faces, and their swollen bruises lanced; and thirty-seven times did they return with fresh courage to the conflict, and receive the plaudits of the assembled ruffians. The exhibition ended in a dispute as to the victory. Reports say the face of Morrissey was frightfully mutilated, and that he will be disabled for some time. Sullivan's face was much swollen, but his injuries were not considered so severe as those of his antagonist.

This transaction is a disgrace to the age and country in which we live. Humanity has been outraged, the public conscience has been violated, the public taste sickened, and law and authority trampled upon. Like the mark upon the forehead of Cain, it brands the year with shame, and more than that, it points the finger of scorn at the officers of this free, enlightened and powerful State.

**A SAD DEATH.**—To die in youth, when hope is highest, and the world brightest is peculiarly sad,—but how much more so when a young man dies suddenly in the midst of strangers. It is with feelings of sorrow and sympathy that we record the decease of Mr. J. W. Browne, of Onondaga Co., a pupil in the Normal School. Just entering upon a term of study, with every prospect of health and success, he was attacked with the typhoid fever, and died before his friends could reach him.—One day among his class-mates, the next, prostrate upon the bed of death, the next, borne to the desolate home of his mother, a corpse. Truly, life is a vapor which appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away.

**DEDICATION OF THE ANDRE MONUMENT.**—The ceremony of dedicating the monument recently erected at Tarrytown, for the purpose of designating the spot where Major Andre was captured, took place Oct 7. The day was fine and the gathering of military, civic societies and citizens was numerous and imposing. Governor SEYMOUR made a short and appropriate speech, and was followed by Mr. RAYMOND, of the N. Y. Times, in an address of considerable length, great historical merit, and throwing new light on the character of ANDRE. The following is the closing paragraph:—

This monument—simple, substantial, unpretending—fit emblem of the men it honors, stands complete. It commemorates no brilliant or renowned exploit; but it signalizes an honest and a manly act, which turned the adverse tide of a nation's struggle for independence, and produced results of vast beneficence in that nation's history. Richly have the men by whom it was performed, deserved this mark of your patriotic and grateful recollection. Their memory will be cherished, and the story of their virtue will be rehearsed, when generations to come shall vainly seek to trace their names on this crumbling stone; for what is this great nation, with its large and beneficent liberty, its growing grandeur, its advancing power, its uncounted blessings, and its bright example, but a

mighty monument to the patriots who won its freedom, and laid the deep foundations of its fame? Loftier than the Pyramids—grander than the Pantheon—holier than the sacred temple where England garners up the immortal treasures of her heart—is the mausoleum where their ashes rest:—for they repose in the soil redeemed by their blood; the heavens, that smiled on their toil, in benignity bend over their grave:—the freedom and the happiness of the millions they blessed sound unceasingly the anthem of praise:

"And, so sepulchred, in such pomp they lie,  
That kings for such a tomb might wish to die."

**AN INVENTIVE AGE.**—The Patent Office reports furnish numerous facts which are stranger than fiction, and forcibly illustrate the truth of the often repeated remark that this is a wonderfully inventive and progressive age. Here are a few curious items of invention. "There is an electric whaling apparatus by which the whale is literally 'shocked to death.' Another is an Electro Magnetic Alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire, or burglars. Another is an Electric Clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you, at any hour you please.

There is a 'sound gatherer,' a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ear all the noises ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the rattle of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all round with their heads up, and sticks them in papers, in regular rows. Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the perfect article.

One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back into any position, without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fares. When a very fat man gets in, it counts two, and charges double.

There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writing, his thoughts. It is played on like a piano. And speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred hands, and costing over two millions of dollars!

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; and a rat trap that throws away the rat, and then baits and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we have Liverpool dates to October 1st. On the 25th and 26th September a violent storm prevailed along the British and Dutch coasts, occasioning much loss of life and property. Rotterdam and other Dutch cities were inundated, and a screw steamer of Amsterdam was lost in the Zuyder See with one hundred lives; also an iron steamer, bound from Hull to Hamburg, with several lives.

**THE EASTERN QUESTION.**—There are new features of alarm, but as yet no acts of hostility have been committed. The Turks seem to be anxious for war, and insist that it is demanded by the Koran and the circumstances of the Empire. They continue to erect defensive works, and all points from Varna to Nicomedia were fortified. A considerable fleet of French and British vessels is anchored off Constantinople for the protection of foreign residents in case of open hostilities. The Sultan considers this unnecessary and derogatory, and is said to be indignant with regard to it. Diplomacy is at its height, but what will be the result does not yet appear.

**ENGLAND.**—The only news is of a further rise in the rates of discount, a material advance in bread stuffs, and a decline in cotton, with a fall in prices.

**FRANCE.**—The Emperor and Empress were well received on their tour at Amiens and along the route. All sorts of alarming and conflicting rumors were circulating on the Paris Bourse with reference to the Eastern Question.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The famine continued at Rangoon; cholera prevailed among the natives, and fever among the British troops. In China the insurgents continued their advances on Peking. The Imperial Government was still in great want of money and provisions were becoming scarce.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Advices from Fort Philip to July 4th are received. The markets were torpid. Prices had fallen 50 per cent. Flour was being reshipped to England, and there was a stock of 50,000 barrels on hand.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamer Star of the West arrived in New-York October 9th, having made her passage from San Francisco in twenty-two days and twenty hours. She brought \$816,670 in specie, and \$518,000 in the hands of passengers.

Complete returns from the recent election have not been received, but enough is known to settle the question of the success of the Democratic party. The election passed off without serious disturbance.

The anxiety felt for the safety of Lieut. BEALE and party, was dissipated by their arrival at Los Angeles on the 27th ultimo. They made the entire trip from Westport, Mo., in about fifty traveling days. The route traveled is pronounced entirely practicable for a railroad, and many parts abound in wood and water. The party met with no difficulty from the Indians, and arrived in good health.

New gold discoveries continue to be made in various parts of California, and the miners are generally doing well.

Intelligence from the Rogue river country announces the cessation of hostilities between the Indians and the settlers. Gen. LANE had effected a treaty with some of the hostile tribes, who had promised to induce others to give up their arrows.

A fatal affray grew out of the recent election at Sacramento. The parties were C. M. Duvall and S. I. Downs, both whigs and the former a candidate for a municipal office. Both parties fired several times with revolvers. Duvall was shot through the lungs, and expired almost immediately.

The celebrated Kit Carson has arrived in California from across the plains, with some nine thousand head of sheep.

The San Francisco Herald says:—We have been shown some beautiful specimens of California almonds discovered by that indefatigable naturalist, Dr. Trask, growing wild in the mountains back of San Jose. They are at least half again as large as the imported nut, and are represented to be of delicious flavor. The tree upon which they grew was about 19 feet high, and loaded with fruit. The specimens exhibited to us, consisted of a fully ripe almond, and another just bursting its green hull, with a branch and leaves attached.

The Chinese residents of San Francisco have subscribed \$2,000 to aid in the erection of a Christian church.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—We have intelligence of the ravages of the small pox at these islands. Up to August 13th the total number of cases reported was 3,546, and the number of deaths 1,276. It appears that vaccination is not a preventive to the disease. The Marshall of Honolulu reports that seven-eighths of those attacked had been vaccinated.

The following agricultural items are interesting. The Polynesian says:—

"We learn that the Wheat crop on East Maui has been harvested, and turns out some 2,000 bushels of most excellent quality. We understand that most of the crops this year will be reserved for seed, and that 20,000 bushels are anticipated as the yield of 1854.



"All kinds of improved agricultural implements, including a reaping machine, fanning mills, cradles, seed planters, &c., have been recently received in the Islands. A grist-mill is on the way.

"A lot of fine South Down Sheep have been introduced into the Islands; also, part of a hive of bees."

Much encouragement is derived from these facts with regard to the increase of agricultural productions, and also from the fact that sugar-mills, steam engines, and other facilities, are fast multiplying for increasing the sugar crops of the Islands.

#### NEWS ITEMS.

The Cambridge Chronicle states the number of students connected with Harvard University at 700—a greater number, probably, than has ever before, at one time, attended any literary institution in America. Twenty-eight of the States in the Union are represented, and students are there from Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada, Yucatan, British Guiana, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands and Ireland.

The importation of Monkey skins, says the Salem Gazette, has been an important branch of commerce for several years, and we dare say that many a fair lady has strutted her brief hour in all the glory of a Monkey skin muff and rat skin gloves, without suspecting the quality of her finery.

An application is to be made at the present session of the Vermont Legislature, for the consolidation of the Vermont Central, Rutland, and Vermont and Canada railroads.

There is now on exhibition at Newark the smallest specimen of humanity extant. He is now three years old, and weighs but six pounds four ounces.

The Newark Mercury says that single women, who were freeholders, voted in New-Jersey as late as 1800.

Some 1600 acres of land have recently been purchased in Iowa, on which a colony of monks have settled. One of their peculiar habits is that they never mingle with the world, and when a new suit of clothes is put on, it is worn, waking and sleeping, till it falls off, or becomes unfit for use.

The entire sum of money raised by the churches of Great Britain for missionary purposes is about \$1,750,000, by those of America, \$750,000—making \$2,500,000; yet this sum hardly equals the annual gifts to a heathen temple in Calcutta.

The Salem Register says:—"Abbott Lawrence has announced his intention of bestowing \$50,000 on the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, in addition to the same amount given by him to that institution some eight years ago."

A letter dated Gorham, N. H., Oct. 12, says that Mt. Washington is covered with snow to the depth of two feet. It has also been snowing for several days in towns near the mountain.

Under date of Oct. 13, the New-Orleans papers say that the Yellow Fever is still prevailing in various towns in Louisiana and Mississippi. Natchez is now entirely free from it.

There are now built and in process of building no less than seven Roman Church edifices in Chicago. One of these, now building, will be worth \$100,000, and two others, already erected, are estimated to be worth \$50,000 each.

The Washington Sentinel says that on Friday, 7th inst., 156 bags, containing eight hundred and fifty-eight bushels of letters, were burnt, near the Monument, by order of the proper authorities of the Post Office Department.

State elections have recently taken place in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Full returns have not yet been received, but the indications are that the Democrats have carried both States.

"The Ladies' Paper" is the title of a journal, the first number of which has just appeared in New-York. It is devoted to the elevation and enlargement of Woman's Sphere, not to Woman's Rights, technical. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, and Misses Phoebe and Alice Cary are among the contributors.

The decision in the case of granting a new trial to Hendrickson, convicted of the murder of his wife, and now confined in this city, is postponed till December next.

The Ohio State Fair was held at Dayton, September 20 to 23. The receipts amounted to about \$14,000—\$1,000 more than at Cleveland last year. Among the prizes awarded were 152 silver goblets, 64 silver pitchers, 125 silver medals, two \$50 gold medals and 75 of bronze.

The receipts at the Michigan State Fair, at Detroit, were about \$5,000, nearly double the amount of last year.

During the present season 47,000 persons have crossed the bridge leading to Goat Island, and paid their tribute of 25 cents each. The number is about 20,000 larger than last year.

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee met and organized on Monday, Oct. 3. Gen. EDWIN POLK was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. W. H. WISENER Speaker of the House.

In Philadelphia, from Nov. 1. 1850, to Oct. 1, 1853, a period of two years and eleven months, there were 37,717 arrests made. Of these 1,018 were for riot, and 689 for inciting to riot. There were no less than 4,923 persons arrested for intoxication; 35 were arrested for homicide, and 47 for stabbing.

An extensive mine of plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered on the lands of O. P. Newell, in Nelson, N. H.

Gen. TALMADGE, who has been for so many years President of the American Institute, is dead. He died very suddenly in New York on Thursday, the 30th ult.

Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, in a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, announces the discovery of silver in an unusually large proportion among the ores of the Lake Superior region. Mr. Smith has spent most of the summer on the Lake, and has brought with him specimens of the ore and of the silver extracted.

T. C. HARGREAVES, of Schenectady, has patented a machine for husking corn.

The North Carolina papers are discussing means to draw foreign emigration to that State. It seems that of the twenty-one millions of acres of land in that State, less than six millions are improved; and for these six millions there is not one laborer for every twenty-five acres, whereas a high state of cultivation would require five times as many. There is also a great demand for common laborers, for public works, railways, plank roads, &c.

There is a magnificent project on foot for the establishment of a telegraph connection between New-York and San Francisco.

The Vermont Legislature assembled Tuesday, 11th inst., but up to Friday no Speaker had been elected.

The second State Fair of Indiana took place at Lafayette, closing 13th inst. It is spoken of as quite successful and among the best ever held in the State. The receipts amounted to \$7,000.

The Washington Star states that Government has received advices of serious troubles in the Cherokee Nation. A portion of the Nation was in arms against the authorities, and some murders had been committed.

Tristram Burgess, celebrated for his controversy with Mr. McDuffie and John Randolph, of Virginia, on the tariff question on the floor of Congress in 1829, died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 13th, in the 84th year of his age.

The total number of visitors at the Crystal Palace for the week ending Friday, Oct. 14, was 77,235, and the receipts \$27,933.50.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—A correspondent of the New York Times says:—

I have been in this country, as you are aware for several months; and were I to consult my individual interests, I should commence a return voyage to New York to-morrow. The only persons here, who can hope for success, are large capitalists, and those inured to hard labor. The people here as a mass are of rough exterior and uncultivated manners: the city from day to day reminds one of the letter-press pictures of

"Dony-brook Fair," there is so much of swearing and quarreling. There are thousands of people here who live and carry on business in tents. It is quite common to see painted on a tent so small that you would suppose ingress impossible, Dr. So-and-so, from some fashionable street in London. Very few of them, however, do a "flourishing business." There are great numbers of professional men and clerks at hard labor, wishing they could get the wherewithal to carry them home again. Mechanics are doing very well—carpenters, tinsmiths, saddlers, and masons. £1 5s. is often realized for a day's work, but there is no knowing how long such a rate will continue. Compositors are rather poorly paid. Newspapers sell for 3d. Many who arrive here with bright visions, find, as have thousands who emigrated to California, a sad reversion of their anticipations. I met a young man here a few days since, whom I had formerly known in Canada, from whence he arrived about three months since, with £200. He had worked hard, but unsuccessfully, at the mines. Owing to the expense of living at the mines, his money is all gone and he has shipped as an ordinary seaman, as have two young lawyers, also from Canada—that being the only apparent means by which they could return to their homes.

THE BIRD-TRACK SPECIMENS OF DEXTER MARSH.—The late Dexter Marsh's Museum at Greenfield, Mass., has been sold, and the pieces brought more than they were appraised at. The largest and finest slab of sandstone, presenting a number of lines of distinct tracks, appraised at \$350, was struck off to Mr. Alger at \$375. The corresponding slab of less size, and exhibiting similar tracks in relief, was struck off to President Hitchcock at \$160. One stone, appraised at \$5, was run up to \$26. A fine fossil fish impression, found in Sunderland, was struck off to Mr. Cobb for \$51. Another stone, with well defined traces of tracks, appraised at \$30, was run up to \$87, and struck off to Mr. Alger, of Boston. A stone appraised at \$75, and another at \$25, was struck off to Mr. Bouve at \$130 and \$68, respectively. There was a single impression of an enormous foot, apparently of a bird five or six times the size of the ostrich, which was appraised at \$25—two similar and connected impressions having heretofore been sold to the British Museum for \$25. The total amount of the sales considerably exceeded the appraisal.—N. Y. Times.

AMERICAN WIRE.—In many branches of iron manufacture, our country has advanced with rapid strides, and now maintains a distinguished position; this is especially the case with the manufacture of iron wire. There are some packages of wire on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which deserve more than a passing glance from every visitor. They were manufactured at the Trenton Iron Works, Trenton, N. J. In quality they are unsurpassed, and in variety they show the perfection of machinery used in their manufacture, and the ductility of the metal employed. There are some specimens, we should judge, about half an inch in diameter, while there are others so fine and beautiful that they resemble silver hairs. In one package of 2 lbs. there are 6000 yards; and in another package of one pound 12 oz., there are 4000 yards—or 143½ yards in a single ounce of iron.—Scientific American.

A SHIP LARGER THAN THE LARGEST.—The Newburyport Herald, referring to the launch of the *Great Republic*, says:—"Mr. McKAY, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build by contract. The theory has been started of building a ship so large, that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion, plunging directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the rolling of the highest waves will always be below the decks. It is a daring thought, but in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict, that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons through a river in the same gale. If any one is to realize the fruition of this dream, it is, we doubt not, Mr. McKAY, if his life is spared five years longer."—N. Y. Times.

CARS FOR CATTLE.—An improvement in cars for the transportation of cattle has been made by Andrew B. Dickinson, of Hornby, N. Y. It consists in placing in the body of the car, a rack extending its whole length, and having the lower ends of its uprights secured by pivots to the sill piece, and the upper ends secured by pins between the joists. By this arrangement, the racks make each animal occupy a certain portion of the car; this prevents one interfering with or injuring another. These cars are manufactured by Paine & Alcott, Corning, N. Y.—Sci. Am.

LIBRARIES IN NEW-YORK.—From that valuable periodical, *Norton's Literary Gazette*, we take the following list of the libraries in this city, and the number of volumes they contain:—"Astor Library, 80,000 volumes; Society Library, 40,000; Mercantile Library, 40,000; Apprentices' Library, 18,000; Mechanics' Institute, 5,000; Printers' Library, 3,000; Columbia College, 16,000; Union Theological Seminary, 18,000;



Episcopal Theological Seminary, 12,000; Free Academy, 3,000; New-York Hospital, 5,700; New York Law Institute, 4,500; American Institute, 7,000; Lyceum of Natural History, 2,000; American Bible Society, 1,400; Presbyterian Board of Missions, 2,000; Young Men's Christian Association, 1,700; Other associations, say 2,000. Making a total of 261,300; or one volume to every three inhabitants. But then there is a small private library in nearly every house.—*Home Journal.*

### Later Foreign News.

The Atlantic arrived at New-York, October 16th, bringing news to Oct. 5th, four days later than previous advices.

Reports from Vienna, October 3d, say that the Divan has resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia. Against the advice of the Four Powers, the Sultan has signed the declaration of war, and it is confidently reported that hostilities have already commenced. If so, there is no telling where the war will end, or what results will grow out of it. There is much to be hoped for in such a calamity and more to be feared. Kossuth and Mazzini will soon appear in the scene, should war continue.

## Farm Product Markets.

### Albany Market, October 15, 1853.

During the week, and up to the receipt of the steamer's news, the market ruled very steady for Flour, with a fair demand for the better kinds; but after the receipt of the news, prices of the low and middling grades were put up 12½c., and sales to a fair extent have been made at the advanced prices. Business, however, has been materially checked by the advance in river freights. Wheat ruled steady up to yesterday, when the market became unsettled. Holders asked higher rates, and have not yet been met by buyers. In the early part of the week Corn became depressed, but after the foreign news a better feeling prevailed and better prices were realized. Barley has ruled firm, and the daily receipts have been freely taken at full prices. Oats have been in active demand at rather improving rates.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The improvement noticed yesterday in the low and medium grades of Western and State Flour has been maintained but with only a moderate business doing. There is but little doing for the east, which is attributable to the absence of vessels. The home and river demand is quite moderate as is usual on the closing day of the week. The better grades are held firmly. The sales of the morning aggregate 1,000 bbls. We quote:—

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ordinary to straight State.....    | \$6 75a6 87 |
| Mixed Indiana and Michigan.....    | 6 81a7 00   |
| Straight Indiana and Michigan..... | 7 00a7 12   |
| Favorite State.....                | 7 00a7 12   |
| Common to good Ohio.....           | 6 87a7 00   |
| Fancy Indiana and Michigan.....    | 6 88a7 00   |
| Fancy Ohio.....                    | 7 00a7 12   |
| Fancy Genesee.....                 | 7 00a7 12   |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan.....    | 7 00a7 25   |
| Extra Ohio.....                    | 7 12a7 25   |
| Extra Genesee.....                 | 7 12a7 37   |

Corn Meal is in fair request and sales are making at 1,62a 1,69. Buckwheat Flour is selling freely from store at \$2,25a 2,35 per cwt.

**GRAIN.**—Our market for WHEAT is quiet and unsettled. Red Wisconsin is held at \$1,46, and prime White Genesee at \$1,58, which is from 1c. to 2c. above the views of buyers. The supply is moderate. CORN is better under the news, with a fair Eastern demand. Sales 4,000 bu. Western mixed, in lots, at the Road at 83, an advance of 2c. on previous sales. BARLEY rules steady and firm, with a fair supply and a good home and shipping inquiry. Sales 20,700 bu., including 7,700 bu. prime two-rowed at 81c., and 13,000 bu. prime four-rowed at 87a88. Western is held higher and is quiet, four rowed Chicago was offered on 'Change at 55, and 83½ bid. OATS are buoyant and in active request. Sales 10,000 bu. prime Western at 50. Fair to good State may be quoted nominal at 47½a49, with none offering except to arrive.

**FEED.**—A firm market with a light supply. Sales 4,000 bu. 24 lb. feed at \$1 per 100 lbs.

**HOPS.**—New are held at 35a36c, without sales. Six bales old at 36c. The N. Y. Times says Hops are still coming in very freely, and weakening the market. The receipts of the past six days have reached 1300 bales—an extraordinary quantity at this period. The week's sales comprise 130 bales of this year's growth at 32a35c for first sort; and 26a28c for second do per lb. Offers have been made by country holders of Hops to deliver them in this city at 27 per lb. in parcels of 10,000 lbs. The expectation of free imports from England and Germany has occasioned some anxiety among owners, and they now tender and sell their supplies rather eagerly, at the greatly reduced figures above mentioned.—*Eve. Journal.*

**NEW YORK, October 15.**  
**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The demand for Western and State Flour has been less active to-day, for immediate delivery, and prices have declined 12½c., the market closing heavy. The stringency in the money market prevents the sales of sterling exchange, and the absence of the steamer's mail adds to the dullness. The demand for future delivery is fair, about half the sales being for forward delivery at \$7 for State, the last week in this month, and \$7 12 for November. Canadian Flour is quiet at \$7 12a7 18½. The sales of Western Canal are 14,500 bbls. at \$6 57a6 94 for Common to Straight State; \$6 81a6 97 for Mixed to fancy Michigan and common

to good Ohio, and \$7 75 for "Swan's Excelsior"—this brand attracting much attention. Southern is in fair demand at the advance and is steady; the stock is moderate; sales of 1,500 bbls. at \$7 12a7 25 for Mixed to good Straight brands Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown, and \$7 25a7 75 for Fancy. RYE Flour is firmer; sales of 150 bbls. at \$4 50a4 62½. CORN MEAL is better and in fair request: sales of 250 bbls. at \$4 25a4 31½ for Jersey, and \$4 56 for Brandywine, and puncheons at \$19.

**GRAIN.**—There is less firmness in WHEAT. The advance noted in our last is in part lost, and the shipping demand is less active. The high freight and stringent money market restrict transactions. Sales of 15,000 bushels very superior to prime White Canadian, at \$1 40a1 56; 5,300 bu. ordinary Ohio at \$1 50; 14,000 bushels good to prime Genesee, at \$1 60a1 61; 800 bushels fair to good White Michigan at \$1 57a1 58; 2,600 bushels good Southern White at \$1 53; and 1,200 bushels good Long Island Red at \$1 42½. OATS are buoyant at 49a51½c. for State and Western. CORN is better, and in good demand; sales of 24,000 bushels at 83½c. for unsorted; 85c. for Western mixed; 87a88c. for Round Yellow and Southern Yellow.

**PROVISIONS.**—Holders of Pork are very firm, in view of the small stock. The Eastern demand is fair; sales of 600 bbls. at \$17a17 12½ for Mess and \$13 50a13 75 for Prime. Beef is in good request, and prices tend upward; sales of 200 bbls., at \$7 75a10 for Country Mess, \$12 25a13 for City Mess, and \$4 75a6 25 for Prime. Prime Mess is in fair demand, with sales of 25 tierces, at \$17 50a20. Lard is more active, and holders are very firm; sales of 600 bbls. and tierces at 11½a 12c. Butter is rather better, and in good demand at 14a15c. for Ohio and 15a21c. for State Dairies. Cheese is in demand at 9½a10½c.

**SEEDS.**—A fair inquiry for Clover at steady prices. Sales at 9a9½c. Timothy is plenty and is dull at \$14a17 for mowed, and \$18a21 for reaped. Flax seed is quiet. Sales of 400 bu. at \$1 40a1 42.

**HOPS** are in fair request and prices remain about the same. The sales are 40 bales new at 33a37½c., and 10 bales old at 26a30c., and a few bales choice at 32c.

### CATTLE MARKET.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.**—At Washington Drove Yard.—Offered this day, 2,627 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,685.

The market has been quite active during the week, and prices for Beeves are a shade better. The quality of the stock is also better. Prices ranged from \$7 to 9,50 per 100 lbs. Veal Calves sold at from 4½ to 6c., Cows from \$30 to 60, Shoats 6a6½c.

At Broynings—Offered, 8,440 Sheep and Lambs, and 65 Cows and Calves. Prices of Sheep from \$2 to 4,50a7a8,50. Lambs, \$1,50 to 3,50. Unsold 1,200. Cows and Calves brought from \$25 to 45 to 50. All sold. Market brisk and firm.

At Chamberlins—(Hudson River Bull's Head).—350 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves, 3,650 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle firm at 7a9½c per lb.—all sold—Cows—\$23, 40a65. Sheep from \$2,75 to 4,50a6,50. Lambs \$2, 3a4. Calves— from 6c to 7c—all sold.

At O'Brien's—(No. 9 Sixth street).—Offered, 216 Beeves—sales at from \$7 to 8. 20 Cows—all sold from \$20 to 75.

### WOOL MARKET.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 15.**—The market for all descriptions of this staple during the present week has been rather quiet, owing to the great stringency in the money market. The sales are 40,000 lbs washed African at 30a32c. In fleece and pulled we know of no transactions, the stock of both being lighter than is usual at this season of the year.

**PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.**—The demand continues limited and the sales since our last notice have been on a very restricted scale, amounting to only 120,000 lbs. at 35a60 cts per lb, 4 and 6 mos. among which we notice 20,000 lbs from clips at 45 cts, 7000 lbs ½ and full blood at 57½ cts; 10,000 lbs pulled at 39 to 47c; 6000 lbs Smyrna at 27c, 6 mos. interest added, and the balance in small lots within the range of our quotations. The demand has been mostly for pulled wool.

### Sale of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

PORTER & DYCUS.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

### Dorking Fowls.

A few pair of white and speckled Dorkings for sale at \$3 per pair, by T. A. COLE, Oct. 3, 1853—wtf. Catskill, N. Y.

### Peruvian Guano.

WE are receiving our supply of Peruvian Guano per ships Blanchard, Senator and Gray Feather from the Chincha Islands, and now prepared to make contracts for the spring supply. As the demand is large we would advise all who may be in want of this valuable manure to make early application. Price, \$15 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Be particular to observe that every bag is branded,

### Warranted No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

Imported into the United States by F. BARREDA, BROTHERS, for the Peruvian Government.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,

State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff-street, New-York. Oct. 20th—w&mtf.

### Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate

In the County of Fairfax, Va.

HAVING concluded to subdivide and sell my real estate, in the County of Fairfax, I shall offer at public auction, at Fairfax Court House, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the 21st day of November next, a very valuable property in real estate, containing about FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, which will be divided into farms of about 100 ACRES, running in straight lines, and it is practicable to allot a dwelling house to each lot. By this arrangement an opportunity will be afforded to persons to purchase small farms, to secure comfortable homes, to cultivate, and improve the property. The residue of the estate, about 4,500 ACRES is for sale by private contract.

This property includes that portion of the estate of the late Thomas Fairfax, called the RESERVE. It commences about six miles from Fairfax Court House, and extends thence westwardly, nearly to Fryington Meeting House, and northwardly to the village of Dranesville; is about 18 miles from the City of Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown and Washington, D.C., to which there are good Macadamized Roads. Having been the "RESERVE," there is, upon a large portion of this land, an immense quantity of valuable timber, of the original growth, consisting of yellow pine, white and red oak, chestnut and hickory. The soil consists of a clayey loam, in every respect suitable for wheat, corn, and grass, and rests upon a clay sub soil. There is no estate in Virginia, better watered; it abounds with the purest and most limpid streams, and springs that never fail. The climate and health of this locality, are well known, being unsurpassed in this respect. There are a number of DWELLING HOUSES, orchards, and other improvements upon this property, many of which are quite comfortable. The Middle Turnpike Road, leading from Alexandria to Leesburg, runs through this property, upon which there will be laid off eight farms, binding upon the Turnpike road. The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad, will run right across this estate, and it is thought, very near its centre, bringing it by Railroad, within 16 miles of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington City, D.C. And by special agreement with the Railroad Company, there is to be a depot on this property, to which there will be opened convenient roads. As soon as the necessary surveys can be made, Plats will be exhibited, showing the precise locality of the several farms, the situation of the dwellings, timber, wood and water. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to examine this estate, as it is believed to be the best opening either for large or small farms, which has ever been offered, in this rapidly improving section of the country. The title to this property is unquestionable.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, on the day of sale; the remaining three-fourths will be divided into six equal annual payments, from the first day of January, 1854, with interest, the interest to be paid annually, to be secured by the notes of the purchasers, and a deed of trust upon the land.

Possession of such tracts as may be occupied by tenants, will be given on the first day of January next. As to any other lands, the possession will be given immediately after the sale.

Deeds will be delivered on or before the 1st day of January next. To examine maps of the estate, and for any further information, the undersigned refers to THOMAS R. LOVE, Esq., his solicitor and agent, Fairfax Court House, Va. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN THORNTON, Sen., Montpelier, Orange County, Va.

Fairfax Co., Va., Oct. 20—wltmt

### New-York State Agricultural College.

At a meeting of the trustees of the State Agricultural College on the 21st September, 1853, it was resolved "to arrange and prepare the Veterinary Department of the College, simultaneously with the earliest courses of instruction; and that every subscriber to the funds of the College be, and he is hereby declared to be entitled to the use of the Hospitals of the said department for all medical or surgical treatment, necessary and proper for such diseases or accidents as may afflict any animal belonging to the said subscriber, to be subject to such rules and regulations as the trustees may, from time to time, appoint and direct.

No cost or charge shall be made for medical or surgical treatment or advice.

The necessary expense for the sustenance of animals received into the Hospitals under this resolution, shall be paid by the proprietors of the animals respectively. By order.

Oct. 8—41w4

J. W. BACON, Secretary.

### Pears, Grapes, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, by the quantity or in smaller parcels—2,500 Pears on the quince—1 year old, finely grown—consisting of about 20 leading varieties and some of the newer sorts, \$25 per 100.

1,000 Black Hamburg and other best varieties of grape for culture under glass—in pots, 50 cents each. A few plants of the Diana—a new native grape of great promise, \$1. 10,000 plants Osage Orange for Hedges, \$3 per 1000. 50,000 Apple seedlings, 1 year, \$5 per 1000.

Also a few apples on the Paradise stock for dwarfs; a few Cherries, Plums, &c. Orders addressed to me at Albany will meet with attention. Albany, Oct. 7, 1853.—wtf. C. P. WILLIAMS.



**Kentucky Farm for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, consisting of 300 acres of good land, situated in Clark county, Ind., about twenty miles above Louisville, Ky., and one and a half miles from the Ohio river—200 acres under cultivation, and the remainder heavily timbered with blue ash, black walnut and sugar tree—woodland sowed in blue grass, with a good orchard and ten never failing springs; soil well adapted to blue grass, clover, corn and oats—peculiarly adapted to the grazing or dairy business, as it is near Louisville, and any amount of butter can be disposed of at the river to boats at the highest price—with a fine site for an over shot water mill. Price \$30 per acre. For further information address Oct. 13—w2m2 F. R. MORTON, Shelbyville, Ky.

**New-York Agricultural Warehouse.**

HORSE Powers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Smut Machines, Grain Drills, Hay Presses, Grain Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Cider Mills, and a large assortment of Plows and all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. Peruvian Guano, Super-phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust and other fertilizers of the most superior kinds.

R. L. ALLEN.  
Aug. 18—w mtf. 189 & 191 Water-st., New-York.

**Landscape Gardening.**

MR. MUNN begs to offer his services to gentlemen about building or altering their grounds. An extensive acquaintance with the Ornamental Grounds, Country Villas, and Cottage Residences of England, and of this country, combined with an inexpensive system of adapting the natural advantages of the situation to the purposes of pleasure grounds, have enabled Mr. M. to give satisfaction to numerous gentlemen to whom he can refer in New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States.

Address—Mr. MUNN, Box 3,292 Post Office, New-York, or at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s Seed Store, 15 John-st., New-York. New-York, July 14, 1853.—28—wtf.

**FRUIT TREES,****Ornamental Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c.**

J. J. THOMAS has for sale at his Nursery, Macedon, N. Y., a fine and select collection of Fruit Trees, propagated from the BEST PROVED SORTS, consisting of:—

|                                         |                                |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Apple Trees,.....                       | at 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100. |
| Peach, do large,.....                   | 20 do 15 do                    |
| do do 1 year from bud, 15 do 12 do      |                                |
| Cherry, do with fine heads, 31 do 25 do |                                |
| Pear, do standards,.....                | 50 do                          |
| do do dwarfs,.....                      | 37 do                          |
| Plum, do ..... 37 do                    |                                |

Besides the smaller fruits, as Strawberries, Grapes, &c.

For those who desire it, careful selections will be made by the proprietor, of the different sorts, so as to afford a regular succession of the finest varieties, through summer, autumn, and winter, without additional charge.

Also, for sale, a large collection of hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS, &c., among which are a hundred selected sorts of Roses, the finest Spiræas, Pæonias, Phloxes, Tulips, &c.

Orders directed "J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.," and accompanied with remittances, will be carefully filled, and the trees or plants packed in the best manner for safe conveyance by railway.

9 mo. 8—36—8t—m2t.

**Blue Grass.**

5000 BUSHELS of choice Kentucky Blue Grass—All new Seed. The superior manner in which our seed is prepared for market, has given it a reputation altogether unequalled, wherever it has been sold. We are now prepared to fill orders to any extent.

MILLER & SHREVE,  
Western Agricultural Warehouse,  
August 25, 1853—w3m Louisville, Ky.

**Spanish Merino Bucks.**

TEN Spanish Merino Bucks, imported in the Bark Charles A. Coe, from Malaga, and were selected from the National Flock at Estramadura, and are of the pure Merino Blood, can be seen at 420 Tenth street, New-York.

S. W. GOODRIDGE & CO.,  
Sept. 23—w4t 84 Broad-street.

**Timothy Seed.**

300 BBLs. soon to arrive fresh from the field, and to be unsurpassed in quality. The great pains we take in procuring all our seeds, induces us to recommend them with the utmost confidence to our friends. For sale by

MILLER & SHREVE,  
August 25, 1853—w3m Louisville, Ky.

**Albany Drain Tile Works,**

No. 60 Lancaster Street, Albany, West of Medical College.

THE subscriber, successor to JOHN GOTT, formerly A. S. BABCOCK & CO., is prepared to furnish DRAINING TILE of both Horse Shoe and Sole patterns, at from \$12 to \$18 per 1000 pieces. The tile are more than a foot in length, and fully equal to any of American or Foreign manufacture. They are so formed as to admit water at every joint, and drain the land perfectly from 12 to 20 feet on each side, according to the nature of the soil.

Also, LARGE TILE for drains about dwellings, yards, &c., at from \$4 to \$8 per 100 pieces. Tile delivered at the docks and railroads free of cartage. Practical drainers, for laying Tile, furnished if desired.

Full directions for preparing ditches, laying tile, &c., will be sent free to those addressing the subscriber, post-paid. The tiles can be sent safely any distance. Orders are respectfully solicited.

DAVID CALLANAN,  
Sept. 15—w&mtf. Albany, N. Y.

**Suffolk Pigs,**

OF pure blood, for sale by B. V. FRENCH,  
Feb. 1—mly. Braintree, Mass.

**United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore**

No. 197 Water street, near Fulton street, New-York.

MERCHANTS, Planters and Farmers, in want of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS or SEEDS, for shipping, plantation, farm or garden purposes, will please call and examine our extensive and superior assortment of goods in the above line, unsurpassed by any other house in the United States, for finish, material and workmanship, and of the most approved patterns; all of which we will sell on as good terms as any other house in this city.

We have among our assortment the far-famed and unequalled EAGLE D. & F. PLOWS, warranted to draw lighter and do as good work in sod or stubble ground, as any other Plow to be found in the United States.

We also have the highest premium Straw Cutters, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Premium Stalk Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators of different kinds; Ketchum's celebrated Moving Machine, unsurpassed; Hussey's Reaping Machine—also, McCormick's Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Hay and Hide Presses, Brick Machines, Harrows of all kinds, Sugar Mills for plantation use, Sugar Mills for grocer's use, Hand Store Trucks of all kinds, Mule Carts, Horse Carts, Farm Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Coal and Canal Barrows. In fact we have everything for shipping or using on plantation, arm or garden.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.  
N. B. Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, and other fertilisers. Jan 1, 1853—m&wtf.

**Super-phosphate of Lime—C. Deburgh's No. 1.**

WE are the only authorized agents for the sale of Deburgh's Super-Phosphate of Lime in the city of New York. As there has been various spurious substances sold last spring for this superior manure, we request farmers and dealers to send their orders direct to our warehouse. We have sold about 300 tons this spring, and have received information from many that it was equal to guano in its immediate effect, and much more lasting in the land.

Any person who purchased from Deburgh's Super-Phosphate last spring, which has not given satisfaction, by sending us notice, we will forward another lot for trial without charge.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,  
State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff-st.  
New-York, Aug. 11—w&t—mtf.

**Super-phosphate of Lime.**

IN bags and barrels, made by C. B. Deburgh, a warranted pure and genuine article, for sale by

GEO. DAVENPORT,  
No. 5 Commercial, corner of Chatham-st., Boston.  
Agent for the manufacturer, with directions for use.  
Also, for sale, Ground Bone, Bone Dust, Burnt Bone, Guano, and Grass Seeds of reliable quality.  
April 7—14—1t—mtf.

**Manures.**

PERUVIAN GUANO, 2½ to 3 cents per pound.  
BONE DUST, when taken in equal quantities, \$2.25 per barrel.

BONE SAWINGS, separately, \$2.50 per barrel.  
PLASTER, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.  
POTASH, ¾ to 4 cents per pound.  
CHARCOAL, \$1 per barrel.  
SULPHURIC ACID, 2½ to 3 cents per pound.  
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, 2½ cents per pound.  
WOOD'S RENOVATING SALTS, one cent per pound.  
For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff-street, New-York. LONGETT & GRIFFING.  
Feb. 1—ctf.

**Orchard Grass.**

3000 BUSHELS Orchard Grass, handsomely cleaned, and for sale at the Western Agricultural Warehouse of  
MILLER & SHREVE,  
August 25, 1853—w3m Louisville, Ky.

**To Flax Growers.**

THE subscriber has invented and builds to order, a FLAX MACHINE, which, attended by two hands, is guaranteed to dress from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds of flax per day. The saving in labor and tow, by comparison, is considered equivalent to the cost of dressing flax by the best common machinery, used in this country and Europe. The new machine is made with care, to secure strength and durability, and can be run at a speed which requires more than two hands to attend it. Unrotted flax straw can be dressed by it. It can be driven by horse power or otherwise; and, being portable, can be sent any distance. For the present, the price of the machine complete, is \$400. Those who wish to obtain it in season to begin operations next autumn, will do well to apply soon.

S. A. CLEMENS.  
Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1853.—mtf

**Farmers, Attention!**

THIS is the proper season to use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER upon your farms. This truly valuable manure can be had at \$25 per ton, or \$3.50 per barrel, of the proprietor. Try it. It is now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New-York, and any amount of names can be given of its successful use. Also, Guano and Poudrette, Phosphate of Lime and Aqua Ammonia.

G. A. LEINAU,  
Aug. 18—m3t. No. 19 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

**Suffolk Pigs.**

THE subscribers are prepared to receive orders for pure Suffolk Pigs, bred from stock imported in 1848 by the late William Stickney, also by the subscribers in Jan. last. Address, JOSIAH STICKNEY, Boston or Watertown, or ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.

September 1—m6t.

**Basket Willow.**

CUTTINGS of the best kinds of Basket Willow, with directions for planting, for sale at \$5 a thousand, by  
WM. H. DENNING,  
Sept. 22—m2t\* Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

**Hay Press.**

DERICK'S PATENT HORIZONTAL PORTABLE HAY PRESS.—This Press is manufactured only by the subscribers, proprietors of the Premium Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y. This Press was in the 16th No. of the Country Gentleman, and the June No. of the Cultivator. Since that time some very valuable and essential improvements have been made. A new and improved capstan has been invented, by which the horse, without being removed from the sweep, operates the follower both backward and forward, thereby dispensing with the windlass (seen in the cut) for drawing the follower back.

Dederick's Horizontal Press, as exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair in 1852, constructed so as to press from each end of the frame towards the center, by means of a single lever or toggle joint, has been abandoned as impracticable. Parallel levers, and pressing from one end of the frame, obviate all the objections against the original plan. The Horizontal Press, as thus improved and now manufactured by us, is universally admired and approved; its advantages, compared with the vertical or upright press, are too numerous to be specified in a limited notice. Descriptive circulars will be promptly sent upon application. Warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

DEERING & DEDERICK,  
Corner of Bleecker and Franklin sts., Albany, N. Y.  
Sept. 22—w&mtf.

**Works on Horticulture.**

PRACTICAL Treatise on the Culture of the Grape Vine, by J. Fisk Allen. Third edition, enlarged and revised. Price, \$1.00.

Practical Treatise on the Construction, Heating and Ventilation of Hot Houses, Graperies, &c., by Robert B. Leachurs—\$1.00.

Gardening for Ladies, by Mrs. Loudon. Edited by A. J. Downing—\$1.25.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas. Eighth edition—\$1.00.

Family Kitchen Gardener, by R. Buist—75 cents.  
For sale at the office of the Cultivator, 395 Broadway.

**Election Notice.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of Albany, August 19th, 1853.—An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November (the 8th day of November) next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.  
JOHN McEWEEN, Sheriff.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 18, 1853. }  
To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry S. Randall;  
A Comptroller, in the place of John C. Wright;  
An Attorney General, in the place of Levi S. Chatfield;  
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William J. McAlpine;  
A State Treasurer, in the place of Benjamin Welch, junior;  
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John C. Mather;  
A State Prison Inspector, in the place of William P. Angel;

Two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in the place of Charles H. Ruggles, and one in the place of Hiram Denio, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Freeborn G. Jewett;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles S. Benton;

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next, except that of Freeborn G. Jewett, which will expire the last day of December, 1857.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, in the place of Malbone Watson, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also a Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, in the place of Azor Taber, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

County Officers also to be Elected for said County.

Four Members of Assembly;  
Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Cornelius Van Derzee and Samuel O. Schoonmaker;  
A District Attorney in the place of Andrew J. Colvin; all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully,  
Sept. 22 HENRY S. RANDALL, Secretary of State.

**Books for Farmers.**

THE Farmer's Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. Adapted to the United States by Governor Emerson. One large vol., with plates—\$4.00.

The Progressive Farmer—A Scientific Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry, &c., applied to Practical Agriculture, by J. A. Nash—50 cents.

The American Farm Book, or Compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen—\$1.00.

The American Muck Book, treating of all the principal fertilizers and manures in common use, with specific directions for their preparation, preservation and application to the soil and to crops, by D. J. Browne—\$1.00.

The Farmer's Dictionary—A vocabulary of the technical terms recently introduced into Agriculture and Horticulture, and also a compendium of Practical Agriculture, by D. P. Gardner, M. D.—\$1.50.

Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture—50 cents.  
The Farmer's Manual—A Practical Treatise on the Nature and Value of Manures, by F. Falkner, Esq.—50 cents.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry—\$1.25.  
For Sale at the office of the Cultivator, 395 Broadway.

**Suffolk Pigs.**

SIX pairs of purely bred Suffolk Pigs, also breeding sows, for sale by  
C. J. HOLDEN,  
Sept. 15—2t\* Walpole, N. H.



## The Leisure Hour.

### The Little Shoe.

BY MARY NEAL.

I found it here—a worn-out shoe,  
All mildewed with time, and wet with dew.  
'Tis a little thing; ye would pass it by  
With never a thought, or word, or sigh;  
Yet it stirs in my spirit a hidden well,  
And in eloquent tones of the past doth tell.

It tells of the little fairy child  
That bound my heart with a magic wild,  
Of bright blue eyes and golden hair,  
That ever shed joy and sunlight there—  
Of a prattling voice, so sweet and clear,  
And the tiny feet that were ever near.

It tells of hopes that with her had birth,  
Deep buried now in the silent earth;  
Of a heart that had met an answering tone,  
That again is left alone—alone!  
Of days of watching and anxious prayer—  
Of a night of sorrow and dark despair.

It tells of a form that is cold and still—  
Of a little mound upon yonder hill,  
That is dearer far to a mother's heart  
Than the classic "statues of Grecian art."  
Ah! strangers may pass with a careless air,  
Nor dream of the hopes that are buried there.

O ye, who have never o'er loved ones wept—  
Whose brightest hopes have never been swept  
Like the pure white cloud from the summer sky—  
Like the wreath of mist from the mountain high—  
Like the rainbow, beaming a moment here,  
Then melting away to its native sphere;

Like rose-leaves, loosed by the zephyr's sigh—  
Like that zephyr wafting its perfume by—  
Like the wave that kisses some graceful spot,  
Then passes away yet is ne'er forgot;  
If like these your life-hopes have never fled,  
Ye can not know of the tears I shed.

Ye can not know what a little thing  
From Memory's silent fount can bring  
The voice and form that were once so dear.  
Yet there *are* hearts, were they only here,  
That could feel with me, when, all wet with dew,  
I found it this morning—this little shoe.

*Louisville Journal.*

### What is a Mile?

We think that the question of "What is a mile?"—a question which promises to swallow up in interest the Eastern question, and all other questions which as yet remain unanswered—should be settled as soon as possible; for, until it is settled, we shall never be able to arrive at a proper settlement of the cab fares. This settlement is due—not only to the persons who ride in cabs—but to those who drive them, for there are so many varieties of a mile, and so many different ways of measuring it, that it is impossible to say which is the right one. For instance—If a young lady walks round the corner of the street in which she lives, she comes home quite fatigued, and "is sure she has walked more than a mile." If a husband is dragged—a little against his will—to a certain street where there happens to be a bonnet shop, though it is not more than twenty yards, he is morally certain "he has been taken a mile out of his way if he has been taken an inch." It is curious the number of miles a mother-in-law has walked when she feels desirous, poor creature, of having a cab. Besides, miles vary so much. A mistress's mile is generally very different to a servant's—a master's to a clerk's. Auctioneers' miles are proverbially very short ones when they are describing a property as being not more than "an omnibus distance from town," or when they are enlarging upon the merits of a villa, that is "only an easy drive from a railway station." Travellers' miles, on the contrary, are generally very long ones. You will hear a delicate young man, who has just returned from a pedestrian tour, boast of having walked his "two thousand miles," just as if he had trailed a pedometer behind him, and had measured every inch of the road. Panoramas, also, have a very elastic method of stretching out a mile, which cab-drivers would doubtless not object to adopt as their own particular standard of measurement. They talk very glibly of being "three miles long," whereas, if the distance came to be measured, it would probably turn out to be—like cabmen's distances generally—not more than half. There is another deficiency, too, that frequently occurs with the mileage question. We have known a distance, that when a party first went over it, was only four or five miles, become suddenly increased to eight or ten at least, when the same party—especially if a dinner-party—had to go over it again on their way

back. This difficulty has been felt so strongly at times, that every one of the party has preferred—at that late hour—stopping where he was, instead of walking home at that distance. These unnecessary difficulties imperatively call for a speedy answer to the puzzling question, "What is a mile?" for hitherto the question has been passed over by our police magistrates, from one parish to another, like a pauper, for the want of a settlement.—*Punch.*

Gossiping.—Young ladies have long enjoyed the reputation of having a peculiar taste for the innocent amusement of looking after the interests and circumstances of their friends and others. The practice is frequently condemned because it injures those who are thus innocently talked about, but we do not remember to have heard it censured because of its prejudicial influence upon the fair practitioners. We think the following remarks from the *Parlor Magazine* very just:—

Every companion's conduct must be watched, her deviations from propriety marked, and her success or failure, with its subsequent effect on her behavior, well considered and examined. And as the conclusions of an individual may be erroneous, and as a mistake is a matter of so much importance, the result of each fair one's observations should be made known freely and fully, notes should be compared, and, in short every body's business but her own should be made the subject of free and general conversation.

But, my fair young friend, are you aware of the injury you are thus doing to your own character? Woman is, in fact, as in the visions of the poet, a being of gentleness and charity, whose heart, with its soft affections, its tender sensibilities, and strong sympathies, should be open to every appeal from her fellow-beings, and whose influence over man is secured, and her power in society exerted, by manifestations of moral purity, and disinterestedness, and energy. Just as soon as she loses credit for these qualities, she falls in the opinion of the world, and for the future fills but a subordinate station, and exercises a doubtful influence in society. And I ask you, what is the effect of this habit of continual gossiping on your characters? Your mind is confined by it to a limited and inferior sphere, where it is compelled to grovel among subjects, which if they are not beneath its powers, certainly are not sufficiently elevated to strengthen or refine it, and by thus habituating it to find employment in trivial matters, it prevents its growth, and the full development of its powers. But your heart suffers even more than your head; your affections become contracted, cold, and exclusive, artificial in their foundation and easily shaken; your sympathies, which should be warm and pervading as the sun-beams, become chilled and narrowed in their sphere; your sensibility deadened, and that moral energy which should be natural and generous, reduced to a selfish calculation of gain or loss in the world's opinion.

IRISH UNCERTAINTY.—I have often heard it remarked and complained of by travellers and strangers, that they never could get a true answer from any Irish peasant as to distances, when on a journey. For many years I myself thought it most unaccountable. If you meet a peasant on your journey, and ask him how far for instance, to Ballinrobe, he will probably say it is "three short miles." You travel on, and are informed by the next peasant you meet that "it is five long miles." On you go, and the next will tell "your honor" it is "four miles, or about the same." The fourth will swear "if your honor stops at three miles, you'll never get there!" But on pointing to a town just before you, and inquiring what place that is, he replies, "Oh! plaze your honor, that's Ballinrobe, sure enough!" "Why, you said it was more than three miles off!" "Oh yes! to be sure and sartain, that's from my cabin, plaze your honor. We're no scholars in this country. Arrah! how can we tell any distance, plaze your honor, but from our own little cabins? Nobody but the schoolmaster knows that, plaze your honor." Thus is the mystery unravelled. When you ask any peasant the distance of the place you require, he never computes it from where you *then* are, but from his *own cabin*; so that if you asked twenty, in all probability you would have as many different answers, and not one of them correct. But it is to be observed, that frequently you can get no reply at all unless you understand *Irish*.

IRISH EQUIVOCATION.—The Irish peasant, also, never answers any question directly: in some districts, if you ask him where such a gentleman's house is, he will point and reply, "Does your honor see that large house there, all among the trees, with a green field before it?" You answer, "Yes." "Well," says he, "plaze your honor that's *not* it. But do you see the big brick house with the cow-houses by the side of that same, and a pond of water?" "Yes." "Well, plaze your honor, that's *not* it. But, if you plaze look

quite to the right of that same, and you'll see the top of a castle among the trees there, with a road going down to it, betune the bushes." "Yes." "Well, plaze your honor, that's *not* it, neither—but if your honor will come down this bit of a road a couple of miles, I'll show it you *sure enough*—and if your honor's in a hurry, I can run on *hot foot*—(a figurative expression for "with all possible speed," used by the Irish peasants: by taking short cuts, and fairly hopping along, a young peasant would beat any good traveller)—and tell the squire your honor's *galloping after me*. Ah! who shall I tell the squire, plaze your honor is coming to see him? he's my own landlord, God save his honor day and night?"—*Barrington's Personal Sketches.*

FLOWERS.—The mysteries of flowers have ever been the charm of the poet's song. Imagination has invested them with a magic influence, and fancy has almost regarded them as spiritual things. In contemplating their surpassing loveliness, the mind of every observer is improved, and the sentiments which they inspire, by their mere external elegance, are great and good. But in examining the real mysteries of their conditions, their physical phenomena, the relations in which they stand to the animal world, "stealing and giving odours" in the marvellous interchange of carbonic acid and ammonia for the soul inspiring oxygen—all speaking of the powers of some unseen, indwelling principle, directed by a Supreme Ruler—the philosopher finds subjects for deep and soul-trying contemplation. Such studies lift the mind into the truly sublime of nature. The poet's dream is the dim reflection of a distant star; the philosopher's revelation is a strong telescopic examination of its features. One is the mere echo of the remote whisper of Nature's voice in the dim twilight; the other is the swelling music of the harp of Memnon, awakened by the sun of truth, newly risen from the night of ignorance.—*The Poetry of Science.*

WHEN SHALL WOMEN SPEAK?—When will women perceive that, if they would worthily take a place in the forum, they must come forth with the dignity and power of the being who has new and mighty truths to enunciate and represent? They must feel and speak from the centre of the sphere of woman. Not all the good-nature and courtesy of man will enable them to maintain their place on the public platform, if they do not take possession of it on their own positive ground. But she must get obtain a more profound knowledge both of herself and life. The women who, in all ages, have stood forward as the priestesses of the inner life, as prophetesses and interpreters of the most sublime and the most holy, and who were listened to as such by people and by kings—Deborah, Wala, Sybilla, merely naming in them some of the oldest types—these might point out to the women of the New World the path to public power and public influence. And if they do not feel this higher power in themselves, how much better to remain in quietness and silence!—*Fredrica Bremer.*

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